

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.21

(ESTABLISHED 1831.)
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November 10, 1913, Temperature a.m. 68, p.m. 73; Humidity...70, 65.

November 10, 1912, Temperature a.m. 65, p.m. 73; Humidity...70, 58.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

四拜禮 號十二月一十英曆

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9,253 號三十月十年丑癸

TELEGRAMS.

THE AFRICAN TROUBLE.

A FALSE REPORT.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 19.

A message from Pietermaritzburg says that it is officially stated that the report of an Indian being flogged to death is absolutely false. The Indian died recently at the Ballengeich mine, and a post-mortem examination by the district surgeon and two doctors showed that death was due to natural causes.

Conciliation Urged.

London, Received Nov. 20.
The evening newspapers again print editorial comments on the South African crisis. They urge South Africa to find an immediate and reasonable solution of the Indian problem, and hope that statesmanship will be displayed in face of the vast Imperial interests involved and also in view of the increasing restiveness in India, saying that conciliatory methods are essential.

The Flogging Allegations.
Lord Amthill, a former Viceroy of India, writes saying he has received a telegram from Mr. Ritch, of Johannesburg, which states:—"I have conclusive evidence of the brutal flogging by employers of men captured." Lord Amthill at present refrains from comment, but says it is high time the British public expressed itself on the deplorable results of the mismanagement of the past seven years.

Indian Demand.
Reuter's Bombay correspondent says that in view of the grave news reaching India from Indian sources in South Africa, the Viceroy has been requested by the non-official members to convene an emergency meeting of the Viceroy's Council on his arrival in Delhi about December 15 for the discussion of the grievances.

The vernacular Press ridicules the idea of the Imperial Government being able to secure redress.

Indian Indignation.
A later message states that the newspapers agree in urging the imperative necessity for action by the South African Government to remedy the well-founded grievances of Indians.

Telegrams received from various parts of India indicate the strongest indignation at the events in South Africa, which constitute the general topic in Bombay, where meetings are being held and subscriptions arranged.

The European newspapers in India comment cautiously on the question, in view of the conflicting statements. The *Pioneer* says though the atrocity stories may be largely exaggerated, it is impossible not to recognise the seriousness of the position.

Reuter's correspondent at Lahore states that there is strong feeling evident there.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

NO JOINT CONFERENCE.

London, Received Nov. 19.
The Commonwealth has now received a reply from the Imperial Government to the suggestion to hold a joint Conference upon defence. It is understood that the reply states that a Conference is at present impossible.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MEXICAN CRISIS.

BLOCKADE BY AMERICA?

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 19.

Reuter's correspondent at Mexico City says a blockade by the United States is expected in a few days. The German Minister has requested the German merchants to submit inventories in view of this. Huerta is still continuing to transact business at the Palace. The organisation of the Congress was completed yesterday.

Meanwhile, the rebels at Juarez threaten to seize the Mexico-North-Western railroad, which is Canadian owned, unless the officials repair and operate the line. General Carranza intends to control the oilfields and collect the revenues therefrom.

Federal Officers Executed.
The Constitutionalists have executed some twenty Federal officers captured at Juarez. This proceeding has rather disconcerted Washington, raising doubts as to the expediency of assisting the rebels.

The Constitutionalists are threatening the town of Orixabi, whose capture will cut off communication between Vera Cruz and the capital. Foreigners are crowding towards the coast.

A Denial.
A later message from Washington says President Wilson met the Cabinet and afterwards a denial was issued to the report that a blockade in Mexico had been decided upon. The advisers to the Administration favour patience, while the Constitutionalists pursue their campaign.

Terrible Slaughter.
Reuter's New York correspondent says the Mexican Constitutionalists have captured the city of Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas.

The victorious commander reports that every member of the Federal garrison was killed. The battle was one of the bloodiest in the revolution.

To Protect British Interests.
London, Received Nov. 20.
Reuter is informed that two British cruisers have left the Barbadoes for Mexican waters to protect British interests.

Finding the Men.
A message from Mexico City states that President Huerta is preparing a Message for Congress, which opens on Thursday. Conscription is going on vigorously, and the men exceed in numbers the available rifles.

There is a relaxation of the tension consequent on the belief that the United States does not intend taking immediate action.

THE DUBLIN STRIKE.

TRADE UNION DECISION.

London, Received Nov. 20.
The English Trade Unionists have decided against a sympathetic strike on behalf of the Dublin strikers, but will assist them in every other way.

ANOTHER SHIPPING DISASTER.

BURNED TO WATER'S EDGE.

London, Received Nov. 20.
The steamer *Scot's Dyke*, while in the Mediterranean, bound for Sunderland, was burned to the water's edge.

TELEGRAMS.

PANAMA CANAL.

FIRST VESSEL THROUGH.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 19.

A telegram from Panama received in New York says that a small steamer, the *Louise*, with the leading Canal officials, yesterday traversed the whole of the Canal.

This was made possible by the progress made in cutting a channel through the Cucuracha slide, the last obstruction.

FRENCH MINERS.

A SERIOUS STRIKE.

London, Received Nov. 19.
Six thousand miners are on strike at Pas de Calais, says Reuter's correspondent at Douai. The National Council of Miners yesterday resolved upon an immediate general strike in order to secure an eight-hours day and the abolition of long shifts.

FANCY FLYING.

London, Received Nov. 19.
Reuter's Paris correspondent says the aviator Chavillard twice looped the loop while flying at Buc. He was accompanied by a passenger.

THE FALLEN PARTY.

The Vice-President's Telegram of Warning.

Vice-President Li Yuan-huan has telegraphed to President Yuan Shih-kai in connection with the expulsion of the Kuomintang members from the Parliament. Vice-President Li asked President Yuan to exempt the following three classes of the Kuomintang members from expulsion from the Parliament, namely, those who have severed their connection with the Kuomintang before the Hukow rising, those who have telegraphed to the provinces denouncing the rebellion although their names still appeared in the Kuomintang record after the Hukow rising, and those who joined other parties and were not connected with the rebellion although their names still appeared in the Kuomintang record. President Yuan has referred this telegram to the Cabinet.

The Ministry of Interior has instructed the authorities in the provinces to strictly prohibit the publication of literature, or the congregation of secret meetings, or the delivery of speeches in connection with the Kuomintang. All the people are instructed not to violate the instructions and any person who disregards them will be arrested and punished as a rebel.

The Ministry of Communications has issued instructions to the post offices throughout the country not to transmit or deliver documents, letters or publications connected with the Kuomintang. All the letters or printed matters containing expressions opposing the Central Government will not be transmitted. In isolated places, the district officials are allowed to frequently visit the post offices and inspect the mail matters. They are given the power to prohibit the transmission of any such matters.

President Yuan has written to the various parties asking them to expel the notorious Kuomintang members from their parties, so that these bad elements will not be able to escape punishment under the protection of other parties.

TELEGRAMS.

POSTAL WORKERS.

PROMISE OF MORE WAGES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 20.

Mr. Samuel, the Postmaster General, in reply to the recent deputation of postal workers, has promised increases of wages to some of the employees amounting to £1,250,000, the hours of many having been increased by half an hour a day.

THE M.C.C. TOUR.

SECOND VICTORY NOTCHED.

London, Received Nov. 20.
The M.C.C. team defeated the South Western District's Fifteen by an innings and 60 runs at Oudshoorn.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Parliament May Not be Preserved.

Messrs. Wang Chia-hsiang and Tang Hua-lung, Speakers of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, interviewed Premier Hsiung Hai-ling and Minister Chu of Interior on Tuesday and handed to them a list of about 160 names of the unseated members whom Speakers Wang and Tang asked the Government to reinstate. The Speakers explained to Premier Hsiung the importance of preserving the Parliament. Premier Hsiung replied that the Government would help them if possible. In regard to the question of the reinstatement of 160 unseated members, Premier Hsiung said that the request could not be complied with because after investigation the Government found only about twenty members who might be reinstated. After a minute, Premier Hsiung informed Speakers Wang and Tang what President Yuan Shih-kai wished to do. He stated President Yuan proposed to call a Central Administrative Conference and the present Parliament might be reorganised by the Conference.

After the interview, Speakers Wang and Tang had a long discussion regarding what the Parliament should do under the present circumstances, and they decided to hold a joint meeting of the two Houses at which all the remaining members will be asked to attend. The joint meeting will be devoted to the discussion of the procedure for the closing of the Assembly.

The Cabinet Conference.
Despite rumours of the closing of the National Assembly, the Cabinet Ministers are still using their efforts to preserve it. At a Cabinet meeting, Premier Hsiung made several proposals which have been submitted to the President. The proposals are that the quorum for the Parliamentary meeting should be reduced to half of the number of the members now residing in Peking, that the various provinces should be instructed to send up the ex-petent Senators and representatives within half a month, and that the Kuomintang members who left that party after July 12 should be exempt from expulsion. Premier Hsiung also suggested that though the Government might give the help to preserve the Parliament, precautionary steps should also be taken to prevent further trouble on the part of the reinstated members. The Premier therefore again proposed several measures, viz. (1) that the movement of the reinstated members should always

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

ONLY TWO COURSES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 19.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Brighton, insisted that the proper solution of the Home Rule question was a reference of it to the electors. Failing that, the Opposition were prepared to consider the special treatment of Ulster, accompanied by such changes in the Bill as would thereby be necessitated. "If both these are refused we will give Ulster all encouragement in her resistance, and will hold the Government responsible for any disasters resulting from their conduct."

be watched, (2) that investigations should be made as to whether or not there are Kuomintang members in the other parties, (3) that all the Parliamentary members should be called to attend every meeting and punishment should be meted out to any one who does not attend for three times, consecutively, and (4) that the objects of all the parties should be frequently examined.

Preserving the Provincial Assemblies.
During the Cabinet meeting, Mr. Liang Chi-chiao, Minister of Justice, said that if the Government preserved the Parliament, then measures should also be taken to preserve the Provincial Assemblies and that the Minister of Interior should instruct the provincial authorities to preserve the various assemblies in accordance with the above measures proposed by Premier Hsiung. Minister Liang's proposal was approved by all the other Ministers.

The Central Administrative Conference.
While the National Assembly is in a state of uncertainty, the organisation of the Central Administrative Conference is being carried on at a good pace, and it is expected that by December 1 the organisation will be completed and will be able to begin its meetings. Kiangnan has appointed Chang I-ling, Secretary of the President's Office, and Hsu Ting-ling, Co-Director of the Hwai Conservancy, to be its representatives. Shensi has appointed Wang Hui-chia, and Pan Chan-chi and Komsu appoints Chang Huang-lan and Fan Chen-chu. The President has issued instructions ordering that all the representatives, except those who represent Tibet, Mongolia and Shinkiang which are very far away from Peking, should arrive at the capital this month.

Although in all probability the Parliament may not be able to resume meetings, the Government will continue to treat the members as such. Some of the prominent members who have opposed the rebellion will be given official posts in the Government. But it cannot be told yet whether or not the present members will still be allowed to sit in the Parliament after it is reorganised. Possibly a re-election may be held after the reorganisation.

In the draft Constitution it was provided that Confucianism should be the basis of ethical teachings in the school in China. The proposal to make it a state religion was rejected by the Constitution Drafting Committee. Since the dissolution of the Kuomintang and the expulsion of its members from the Parliament, the objection against Confucianism has become less forcible. During the last week telegrams were again received by the Government from the public bodies, Guilds of Commerce and officials in the provinces, asking that Confucianism be made the State Religion of the Republic.—*Peking Daily News*

TELEGRAMS.

THE CABINET MEETING.

FRESH TAXATION LIKELY.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]
London, Received Nov. 19.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Cabinet yesterday mainly considered the Estimates, which are expected to total nearly £200,000,000 in 1914 and 1915, involving fresh taxation. Nothing was done regarding Ulster and Home Rule.

The *Daily Chronicle*, confirming the statement that the Cabinet did not consider Home Rule yesterday, says that the Government has no present intention of making overtures to the Opposition.

THE SCARE AT

KIANGNAN.

A Startling Suggestion.

The scare among the populace round about the Arsenal still continues in a measure, says the *North China Daily News* of November 15, although yesterday the number seeking refuge in the foreign settlements was considerably smaller than on the three days previously. Absolutely nothing has been discovered to lead the authorities to think that an attack can take place by rebels, for it is now generally believed that none of the leaders, not even Chen Chi-mei, remains in China. His old acquaintances are positive that the latter has some time since landed at Kobe.

The opponents of the President now advance the theory that the scare has been engineered by the Government. Lately an attempt has been made to have alleged rebels extradited from the Settlements, and the suggestion is that the Government is dissatisfied with the last sentence which was executed—deporting a man by sea, by which means he was able to go scot free to Japan. In these circumstances it is openly hinted that the scare is part of an attempt to force the hands of the foreign authorities, that by instilling a judicious amount of alarm into their breasts they may sweep the Settlements of those who participated in the trouble of last summer and now find a refuge here. To effect this, reports of risings have been assiduously circulated.

At the same time there is very little doubt that the settlements are full of Government spies, who are apt to constitute themselves a menace to the community. Some of them are doubtless doing their work conscientiously, but fears have been expressed that others use their position as a means of levying blackmail.

Dinah's First.

Dinah was a product of New Orleans, a big, plump "yaller gal" who could cook the finest dinners for miles around. One day a new butler appeared upon the scene, and Dinah's mistress noticed that she took a great interest in the man. At last her mistress could stand her curiosity no longer, and asked: "Dinah, do you know that new man?" Dinah took another long and scrutinising look at him slowly and reminiscently replied: "Well, I dunno, Miss Alice, but I think he was me fust husband!"—*Argonaut*

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

No fewer than 6,000 miners have gone on strike at Pas de Calais.

The aviator M. Ohevillard has twice looped the loop at Buc with a passenger.

Mr Samuel has promised increases of wages to certain postal workers amounting to £1,250,000.

The small steamer *Louise*, with the leading Panama Canal officials on board, has traversed the whole canal.

Lord Lansdowne says the proper solution of the Home Rule question is reference to the electors.

The Mexican Constitutionalists have executed some twenty Federal officers captured at Juarez.

English Trade Unionists have decided against a sympathetic strike on behalf of the Dublin strikers.

The M. C. C. team has defeated a Fifteen from the South Western Districts in Africa by an innings and 60 runs.

The evening newspapers urge that conciliatory methods must be used in dealing with the South African trouble.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the Cabinet has considered the Estimates which it is expected will total nearly £200,000,000.

After a meeting of the American Cabinet a denial was issued of the report that the blockade of Mexico had been decided upon.

The Mexican Constitutionalists have captured Victoria after a battle which was one of the bloodiest since the revolution began.

LOCAL.

The November Criminal Sessions were continued to-day.

Mr. Ho Tang has met with an accident while on a trip up North.

An account of the death of an army aviator in Manila Bay is given in this issue.

News has reached the Colony of the death, by suicide, of Mr. John Ross of Hongkong. The details will be found in another column.

Employers who Prohibit Marriage to be Punished.

A Reuter's message from Perth reports that the West Australian Legislative Assembly has added a new clause to the Criminal Code Bill, providing that any person or corporation prohibiting under threat of dismissal the marrying of an employee over 21 is liable to a fine of £500 or three months' imprisonment.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Harmston's Circus—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.

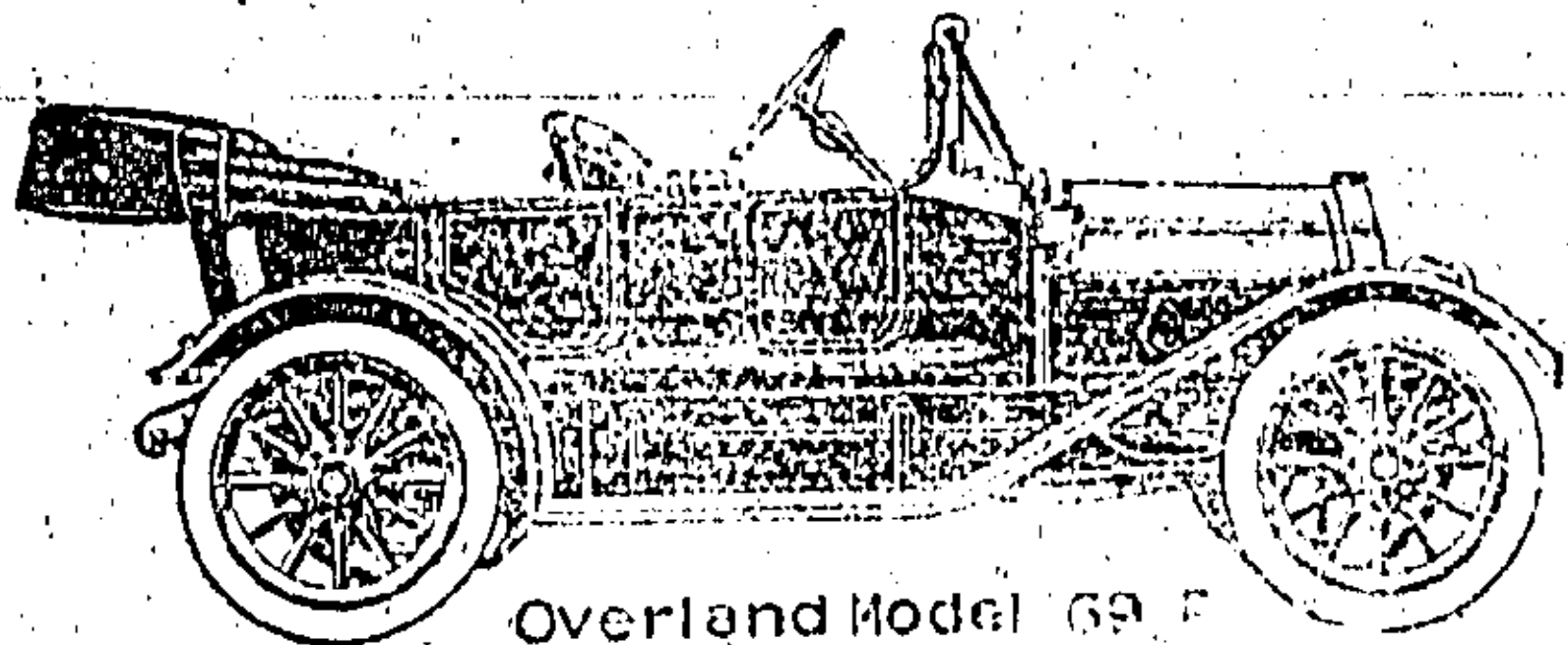
TO-MORROW.

Harmston's Circus—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Auction of Suit lengths at Sales Rooms by Mr. G. P. Lummet, 2.30 p.m.

Fire Brigade Display—4 p.m.
Monday, November 24.
Auction of Old Chinese Porcelain at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes and Hough 2.30 p.m.

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

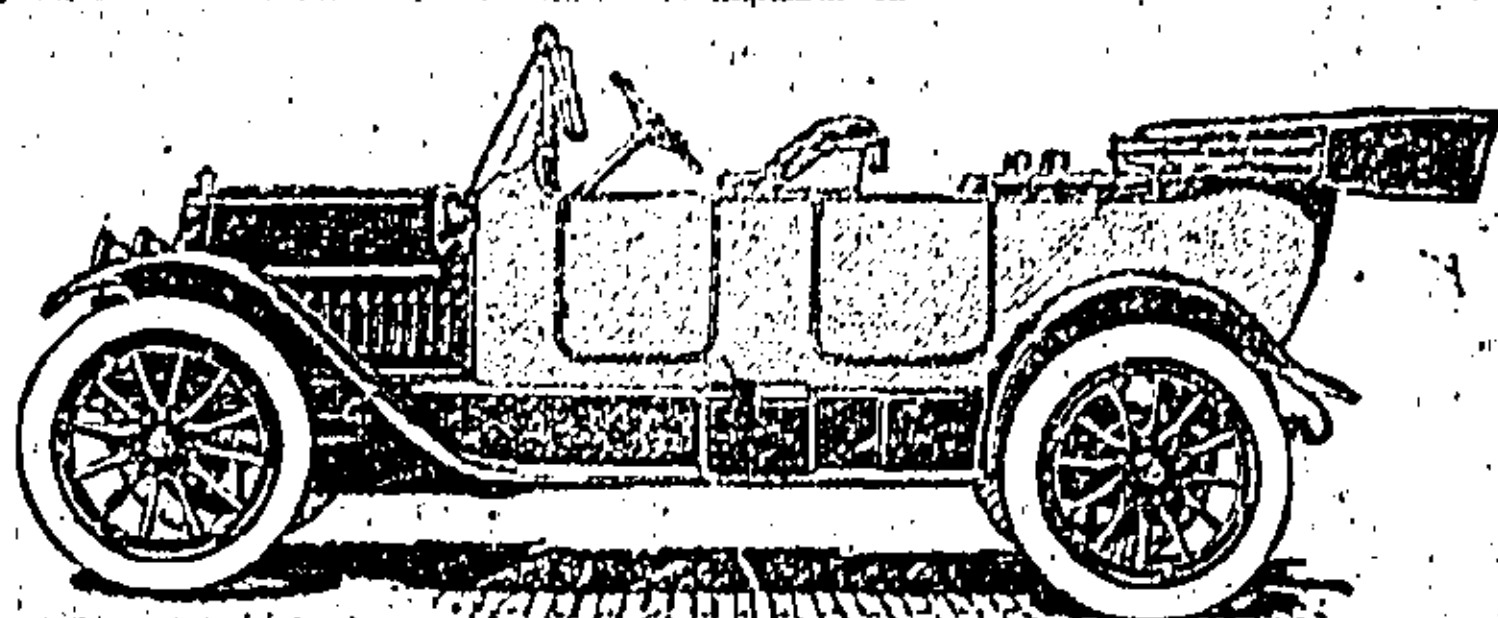
MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor, Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

Daily Press.

Chinese Customs Revision.

Mr. Morse mentions Kwangtung as more typical of the country. "Here between Canton and Wuohow, a distance of about two hundred miles on the West River, there are six lekin 'barriers' each constituting a barrier to the free movement of traffic, and each involving delay, vexation and payment." In that part of Kiangsu, lying South of the Yangtze, that are over 250 stations, collecting or preventive. To get at the amount paid by the people is more difficult, in this case of lekin, Mr. Morse says, than of other taxes, the collection being much more in the hands of the officer in charge of each barrier and his subordinates than is possible with other taxes. He quotes an instance in which the proper charge was \$4. The "accrations" on this charge—melting fees, loss on melting freight, costs of transmission and general office expenses—amounted to a further \$6.50—an "accreration" of 162 per cent. This apparently does not include "collectors' charges," and Mr. Morse says that students of things Chinese would promptly reject a suggestion that the addition for collectors' charges, the personal emoluments of the active agents, can be as low as 10 per cent. This illustration will suffice to make plain to the general reader how lekin hampers trade and commerce in China, and will also suggest the immense difficulties in the way of its abolition until the Central Government has strengthened its control over the Provinces.

South China Morning Post.

Disposal of the Dead.

The need in Hongkong of a public crematorium, as advocated in these columns some years ago, is emphasised by the discussion which took place at Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board. Those members who expressed views on the subject favoured the scheme, and in a cosmopolitan community like Hongkong, where already a considerable section—the Japanese and Sikhs—religiously observe the practice of the cremating the dead, there seems to be no real reason why the Government should not erect and maintain a modern crematory which would meet the needs of all classes. From many points of view, if old prejudices, which are hard to kill, are disregarded, cremation on modern scientific principles has much to commend it. Hongkong, where space is limited, is already taxed to the limit with graveyards. Respecting the sentiments of the various races and creeds represented in the colony, the Government has provided each with its own God's acre, but the time is rapidly drawing nigh when the interests of public health will demand either that some of these be closed entirely or that they be considerably extended.

China Mail.

The Year's Work of Lloyd's Register.

Another important point is the fact that of the 851 new vessels registered, 120 exceeded 5,000 tons, and nine exceeded 10,000 tons, these latter ranging up to the two Canadian Pacific steamers built at Fairfield—the Empress of Asia, of 16,909 tons, and the Empress of Russia, of 10,810 tons. There are still in progress twenty steamers exceeding 12,000 tons, and many others between 10,000 and 12,000 tons. Not only do Lloyd's provide for the normal passenger and cargo ship, but modifications and departure are arranged for, and during the past year plans have been approved for vessels of such types as a coastguard cruiser, a non-propelled rock-cutter, barge, jumping steamers for land reclamation, a steel screw lightship, and a train ferry for service in Canada, beside dredgers, barges, motor launches, &c. The most notable ship of the year, of course, was the Aquitania, launched at Clydebank, for the Cunard Company, which is of 48,000 tons gross.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Discovery of a Pot Spring.

After some months of exploring and search work, the situation of a lost hot spring at Matlock Bath was discovered last month. A Dr. Short, of Sheffield, in 1733 described the spring as being in a mine called the Cobler, and that mine has now been discovered.

Children's Playground.

By order of the Office of Works an inclosed piece of land, about three acres in extent, has been set aside as a playground for children visiting Hampton Court Palace and Gardens with their parents in the summer months. The new playground is situated in Hampton Court Park, close to the Palace Gardens.

Belfast Harbour Improvements.

Although it is only a comparatively short time since the Belfast Harbour Board gave authority to a scheme for the construction of a new deep-water wharf at a cost of between £70,000 and £80,000, it has now been decided to expend a further £45,000 on the erection of wharves and jetties in the Musgrave Channel. In addition, a large amount of dredging work is to be carried out.

Ex-Premier's Pictures.

Ex-Premier Chao Ping-chun, is devoting part of his time to making brush drawings. The subject he has chosen is the image of the Buddha. He is reputed to have a thorough command of the technique of the art of drawing according to the Chinese ideal, and his drawings are exquisitely rendered. Many of his friends are asking him for pictures.

Medal After Fifty-six Years.

Mr. W. J. Clarke, hon. secretary of the Military Veterans' Association, has for some time past been endeavouring to establish the claim of a veteran, now in Birmingham Workhouse, to an Indian Mutiny medal and a pension. He has just received a reply from the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, stating that the claim has been admitted and that a medal will be issued shortly.

Cost of a London Fog. At the conference on "The Economics of the Home," at the National Gas Exhibition, Mr. F. W. Goodenough said that a day of darkness in London caused by fog probably cost the inhabitants \$5,000 for gas, as well as a very large sum for electric light. The intensity and duration of fogs in London had undoubtedly diminished in recent years owing to the rapid displacement of coal as a fuel by its purified essence.

Bombs in Dublin Streets.

Two persons were injured in Dublin recently by small bombs placed on the street by boys. The bombs, made from tin canisters and filled with powder and pellets, were exploded in Ennstee-street and Fownes-street. In one case a man who was passing was injured in the face with a piece of tin. In the second case a boy was struck with a portion of a canister and received injuries for which he was treated in hospital.

Chinese Budget.

The Ministry of Justice has finished compiling the budget for the second fiscal year, which has been sent to the Ministry of Finance. On account of the financial strain, the Ministry of Finance has reduced the amount of every item contained in the budget by 20 per cent. The Ministry of Justice would not agree to such a method of reduction. It has requested through the Cabinet that the budget be returned and that the reduction be made by the Ministry itself after a careful analysis of the relative importance of the various items.

Mrs. Clement Scott's Appeal.

The Court of Appeal has dismissed the appeal of Mrs. Clement Scott from a decision of the Divisional Court (Mr. Justice Channell and Mr. Justice Coleridge) setting aside an award of the Official Referee, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, to the effect that the plaintiff was entitled to recover from the defendant, Mr. H. T. Burton, £2,500, the amount of an alleged loan. The Divisional Court had also ordered that the case should be retried, so that an account could be taken between the parties, as the defendant contended that certain sums which he had paid to the plaintiff represented payments on account of the loan.

THE KIEFF TRIAL.

Activity of the Black Hundred.

October 26.

The evidence against the Jew Beilis closed to-day with the evidence of several officials connected with the preliminary inquiry. This added nothing of interest to the evidence of previous witnesses.

Another anti-Semite manifesto was published here to-day couched in threatening language towards the Jews.

Kieff, Oct. 29

The medical evidence which was given by experts at to-day's sitting of the Court was in direct conflict. Professor Kosoroff and M. Tufanoff, for the prosecution, held that the wounds on the head and neck were inflicted first and later those on the body. The wounds on the head were not mortal, and the boy lived for a quarter of an hour, bleeding profusely, and was finally killed by a wound through the heart and by strangulation. The murderers had no special knowledge of anatomy, but their object was clearly to drain off blood and to inflict pain.

M. Pavloff and Professor Kadian, experts for the defence, ridiculed this theory.

Professor Kadian, a very eminent surgeon, agreed with M. Pavloff and much impressed the Court by his skilful reconstruction of the crime. He showed with a knife precisely how the wounds might have been produced by common criminals holding a struggling boy and despatching him with all speed with repeated blows. The body was cleaned to destroy all traces of the crime.

All the experts are agreed that there were at least two murderers.

October 23.

There is said to be great activity in Black Hundred circles. Certainly the articles appearing in the *Two-headed Eagle* must be interpreted as incitements to a pogrom. There is a growing feeling of anxiety.—*The Times*.

British Sympathy with the Jews.

A resolution protesting against the revival of the Blood Ritual charge against the Jewish people made in the course of the trial of the man Beilis at Kieff was unanimously passed at crowded meetings held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, on October 28, under the auspices of the English Zionist Federation. The large hall was crowded, and an overflow meeting was held in the smaller hall.

Lord Rothschild wrote:—"I much regret that I cannot be with you this evening, but, though absent, I wish to testify, like all others of the Jewish faith, that we utterly repudiate the doctrine of Blood Ritual Murder. This doctrine is a myth handed down from mediaeval times, and it is most satisfactory to us that our repudiation of it is endorsed by the highest Christian authorities both in England and abroad. Now that this myth is exploded, I cannot but believe that the Russian Government, wishing, as it must wish, to stand well in the opinion of the civilized world, will do its utmost to prevent any excesses against any of our race. I should also like to express to those present at the meeting, and to those who have written, my warmest thanks for their sympathy with the Jewish people in this time of trouble."

Lord Rosebery telegraphed:—"I am sorry that I cannot be with you this evening to protest against the revival in Russia of the horrible accusation of 'ritual murder' against the Jews. It is some satisfaction, however, to see that the principal local newspaper has made a courageous protest against it, which seems to show that public opinion in Russia is hostile to the proceeding."

Mr. Bonar Law wrote:—"From the time of Constantine until the present day the unfair treatment to which Jews have been subjected in many European countries has been a blot on our civilization and a discredit to our religion. One of the forms in which this race prejudice has formed itself has been in the periodical revival of charges of ritual murder. I do not believe for a moment in the reality of such a crime, and I am glad to have the opportunity of

saying so." Mr. Chamberlain sent word that he was in entire sympathy with the object of the meeting; and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, without expressing any opinion on the merits of a particular trial, deplored "the loveling against the Jewish community of a charge for which there is no foundation."

Mr. Israel Zangwill wrote:—"I have steadily refused to protest against the Beilis case. What have I to protest about? It is for the Russians to protest against their country being made a laughing-stock; it is for Christians to protest against their religion being made a mockery. I should gladly attend a Russian or a Christian meeting to help the poor souls to right themselves in the eyes of the world. But a Jewish meeting—no!"

Messages of sympathy were also read from the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, many Anglican Bishops, Lord Milner, Lord Selborne, the Duke of Norfolk, the Rev. R. J. Campbell, and a great many prominent public men.

Sir F. A. Montefiore presided.

Professor A. V. Dicey moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting in the City of London of persons of all denominations, while not desiring in the least to prejudice the course of Russian justice or to influence the administration by the Russian Government of the internal affairs of that country, emphatically and solemnly protests against the recrudescence of the utterly baseless and wicked blood ritual charge against the Jewish people, or any section of it, made in the course of the trial of the man Beilis. The meeting fears that the revival of the calumny will foster outrage and violence against the Jewish people of Russia and is calculated to foment against the Jewish race a sentiment diametrically opposed to the best teachings of every religious faith. It invites the moral support of the civilized world, for the Russian Government in any measures it may take for protecting the Jewish subjects of the Czar from further obloquy, insult, and hurt."

He said there were cogent reasons for holding that meeting and doing their utmost to protest against this infamous accusation. The trial must be judged by Russian law, and he hoped, justly judged. That was not a matter in which they ought to interfere. But there was a danger ahead. This trial must excite the wildest feelings of indignation amongst the ignorant peasantry, and indignation in Russia had sometimes led to what might be called massacres. That was one reason why they were bound to warn the Russian Government that the eyes of England and of every civilized country were upon them.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. Cave, M.P., supported by Father Bampton, S.J., Mr. G. H. Badford, M.P., and "Colonel" L. Unsworth (Salvation Army), and carried unanimously.

Extension of Service.

President Yuan Shih-kai has requested Prof. Ariga, Adviser on the Constitution, to extend the term of his agreement to two more years.

THE SOMALILAND REVERSE.

The True Story of Mr. Corfield.

The statement by Mr. Louis Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, that "it is evident that the whole responsibility for this ill-considered and disastrous action must rest with the late Mr. Corfield" has attracted severe criticism from many correspondents to the *London Morning Post*. The movement to erect a memorial to the late Mr. Corfield has been widespread, while persons acquainted with Somaliland have bitterly resented the words of the Colonial Secretary.

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It is pointed out that Mr. Corfield marched out with many men as he could raise, mostly on camels, that he met the Dervishes in the thick thorn-bush, and, against great odds, eventually drove them off. His losses were heavy, do doubt, but the gallant little band got back safely, having worthily upheld the name of the Empire and struck a blow on the Mullah, but unfortunately their leader had been shot down in the thick of the fight.

An officer who served for eighteen months in Somaliland fighting against the Mullah, and who well knows how such an action like that of Mr. Corfield adds to the prestige of the Empire, writes to the *Morning Post* to emphasize the gallantry of that official. He says that condemnation of the kind meted out to the late Mr. Corfield will do more to stop the initiative and taking of responsibility by officers in charge of small parties when isolated by themselves than anything that could happen, and he is sure that most soldiers will agree with him that it is men like the late Mr. Corfield who have helped to make the Empire.

A staff officer, who served under General Manning in Somaliland in 1901-2 says that although he did not know Mr. Corfield, it would be impossible to imagine anything more ungenerous than Mr. Archer's despatch and Mr. Harcourt's epitaph to a brave and gallant gentleman. He thinks that any one who has been in Somaliland and realizes the difficulties Mr. Corfield had to contend with, would appreciate this. He met his death in a manner worthy of the finest heroes, fighting against desperate odds.

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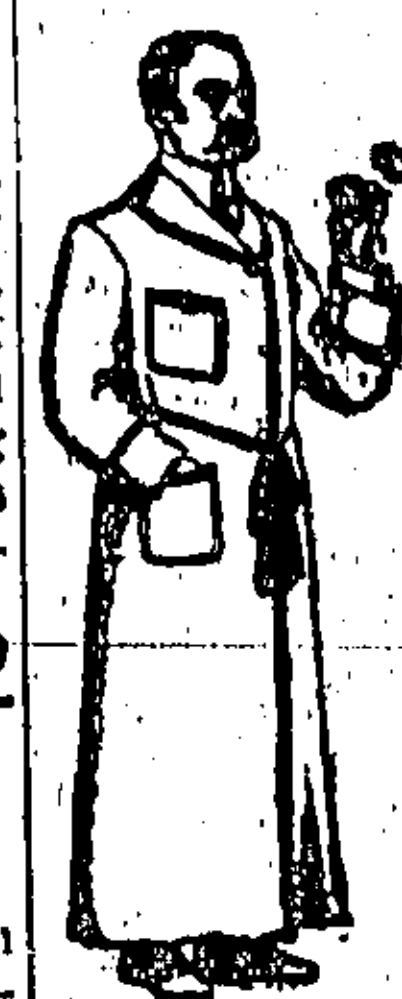
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

The situation in Natal arising out of the strike of Indians, in sympathy with the passive resistance to the South African Immigration Act, is assuming a serious character. The trouble, if it is not speedily ended, is certain to affect more than Natal; nothing could be surer than that it will spread to India and may cause serious unrest there. The whole business, of course, arises from a consciousness of the peril of the native problem which the inhabitants of South Africa determined should not be added to by an Asiatic problem of nearly equal danger and difficulty. During the past two years they have made it abundantly clear that they were determined to prohibit, or, at least, to restrict, the immigration of Asiatics in the future, alike on economic and racial grounds. It is worth remembering now that the only dissentients were tea and sugar planters in Natal who were accustomed to depend upon coolies for labour. It is the sugar planters who are now suffering most from the outrages of the strikers.

The Immigration Bill was not passed into law without difficulty. In 1911 and again in 1912 the government introduced a restriction bill. In May 1912 General Smuts, the Minister of the Interior, said that, without excluding Asiatics by name, the government had adopted the suggestion of the British Colonial Office (a suggestion supported by the government of India) to apply to immigrants an educational and medical test based on the Australian model. The test admitted of elasticity in its application so that white people might be encouraged to come in while Asiatics were kept out. An arrangement had been come to with the Imperial Government to allow the entry of educated professional Asiatics in limited numbers. That bill was dropped, but an amended bill, on much the same lines, was passed this year and has given rise to all the trouble.

The affair in Natal is more serious than at first sight appears. There are in Natal 133,000 Indians. They are more numerous than the whites, and they are not all of them mere labourers, but have monopolised several branches of trade. South Africa, therefore, and Natal in particular, is faced with more than one grave problem. A clash between the white and black races is feared by many who view with great misgiving the entry of the African into the skilled labour market and even into the professions. Add to this the question of Asiatic immigration and the more immediate and pressing problem of deciding the social status of those Indians who have become, and will remain, a permanent factor in the life of Natal, and it is seen that the Government of South Africa has its hands full. But the greatest danger of all, as we have already suggested, is the danger lest the disaffection in Natal should have its effect in India itself and should give malcontents there the opportunity of spreading discontent and unrest amongst the people of that vast country. The whole problem bristles with difficulty and must be gripped firmly and solved speedily if more serious trouble is to be averted.

Outrages in India.

Touching the question of possible trouble in India, it is worth noticing that the perpetration of outrages in India still continues. A recent telegram from Calcutta reported that letters containing explosives had been addressed to three leading newspapers and that whilst examining one of these letters the Inspector-General of Explosives came by an injury. It is true that outrages such as these are roundly condemned by the majority of the natives of India, but the unfortunate thing is that these criminals escape punishment because people will not give information against them. That is a significant fact. A correspondent of the *Times* states that the agitators, who are largely responsible for the present unrest, are men of no social standing; but that does not alter the fact that they can do a deal of harm if the people do not come forward and assist the authorities in having the worst of them severely punished.

Too Costly?

Apparently the Trade Unionists at Home are coming gradually to their senses. The "fiery cross" declaration of the agitator, Larkin, and his threat to involve the United Kingdom in a general strike, have met with a cold response, and a wire to-day states that the English Trade Unionists have decided against a sympathetic strike on behalf of the Dublin discontents, though they intend assisting them in every other way. There are, of course, occasions when a strike is justified; it is in fact, a fully recognized legal weapon. But the "sympathetic" strike is not of that kind: it is a gross abuse of liberty, and it is high time that it were effectually suppressed. We have credited the English Trade Unionists with becoming more sensible. Perhaps we are too generous. May be it is the financial question which is at the bottom of the decision, for strikes, "sympathetic" or otherwise, are costly luxuries, as the depletion of Union funds has clearly shown.

Cider.

The belief that "you can't get drunk on cider" apparently still survives with the same persistence as the idea, held in many quarters, that port is non-intoxicating, and frequently with the same unfortunate result. At least that is what one would infer from the case of a man who, on being fined for drunkenness at Marylebone recently, expressed his amazement at discovering that cider was not a temperance drink. There is cider and cider, of course; some is comparatively harmless, other is "searching" to a degree. But the real article can scarcely be regarded as a beverage for the teetotaler, unless of course, he has an accommodating conscience. Anybody who has lived in the West of England will know well enough that when a man is drunk on cider he is very drunk indeed—and remains drunk for a very long time, too.

AN EARLY CALL.

Thought he would see a Friend.

Before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, a Chinese was charged by Inspector Dymond with unlawfully entering 10, Eblechers Street, West Point, and stealing therefrom some clothing.

A woman said she woke up between five and six this morning, and saw the defendant in the room with the clothes. She raised an alarm and the man fled, throwing away the clothes as he ran. He was captured by the police.

Defendant said he went to the house to see a friend who he saw there three months ago.

A sentence of one month's imprisonment and four hours' stocks was imposed.

A Valuable Dog.

A Chinese teacher of Yau-mai has reported to the police that a dark greyhound has strayed from his house. He values the dog at \$28.

DAY BY DAY.

"NO UNDERTAKING WHICH REQUIRES THE HEARTY AND LONG CONTINUED CO-OPERATION OF MANY INDEPENDENT STATES IS LIKELY TO PROSPER"—MACAULAY.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Arrived per a.s. Chenan last evening.

American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.—Left per a.s. Empress of India at noon to-day.

English Mail.—Due per a.s. Assaye to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. De-vanha to-morrow.

American Mail.—Due per a.s. Hongkong Maru to-morrow.

New Year's Mail.

The New Year's parcel mail for Home closes at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Footballer Injured.

M. W. V. Pennell, of the Hongkong Football Club, has injured his knee, and is not likely to play for many weeks.

European Sent to Hospital.

Police constable Meade has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries to his knee sustained whilst performing fire brigade drill.

Tramcar Accident.

A Chinese named Tang San has been sent to the hospital suffering from injuries caused by being knocked down by a tramcar in Des Vaux Road West.

Boy Injured.

A boy aged 4 years has been sent to the hospital from injuries alleged to have been caused by being run over by a truck.

Alleged Carelessness.

A man was remanded at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of carelessly driving a truck and knocking down and injuring a child at West Point.

Cutting Brushwood.

A fine of \$3, was imposed on a Chinese charged before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, with cutting brushwood on Government ground at Sha-tai-wan.

Inspector Murison's Transfer.

Inspector Murison, of the Central Police Division, has now been transferred to the Water Police Station where he will be in charge in the place of Inspector Kerr, who leaves for Australia, on leave, on Saturday.

Annual Fire Brigade Inspection.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, will inspect the Hongkong Fire Brigade outside the City Hall to-morrow afternoon at 4 p.m. The brigade will go through the different kinds of drill and give an exhibition of life saving.

Big Dope Fine.

Excise officer 44, arrested a man who landed from Macao by the a.s. Sui Tai for being in unlawful possession of twenty tins of prepared opium. At the Police Court, this morning, Mr. Hoggarth, told Mr. Wood, that the opium was worth \$130, and a fine of \$1,300 was imposed.

Mr. Ho Tung's accident.

Mr. Ho Tung, the Hongkong millionaire, who took a trip to Mukden, met with an accident at Shan-hai-kwan. He fell as the car was stopping, and had one of his hip bones dislocated. Dr. K. Gomes is attending him. It is expected that he will have to remain in bed for two or three weeks.—*Peking Daily News*.

Recognised.

When a Chinese was brought before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of a life and some ammunition, at 22, Connaught Road West, his Worship recognised him as having been previously convicted. A fine of \$250 was imposed. Sergeant Floyd prosecuted.

Latest Advertisements.

Mr G. P. Lymmer is selling a quantity of household furniture at 5, Rippon Terrace on the 27th inst.—Page 5.

The Dragon Cycle Company advertise a number of motor cars for sale.—Page 5.

Consignees' notice concerning the *Tokushima Maru* appears on Page 6.

OPIUM BONFIRE.

\$40,000 Worth of the Drug consumed in Peking.

The big opium burning in Peking proved a great success, says the *Peking Daily News* of Thursday last. The weather was fine and a large crowd of people gathered just outside of the Temple of Agriculture to see some \$40,000 worth of opium, morphine, pipes and other smoking accessories consumed.

At nine o'clock in the morning a curious procession wended its way out of the great Chienmen (that is, great south gate of the northern city). Four large Chinese trucks loaded with seven big cases of opium, two cases of pipes and opium lamps and some five large crates of opium pans, trays, smoking tools, etc., etc., formed a curious procession which was accompanied with a guard of twelve policemen.

The Great Evening. This procession was followed by representatives of the Chinese National Opium Prohibition Union and the International Reform Bureau, who had banners with large characters inscribed upon them telling of the opium burning and expressing the desires of the Chinese people to be rid of this great enemy to the nation's progress. Shopkeepers and others along the way stopped to watch this curious opium parade. Perhaps some poor opium smoker may have heaved a sigh at the thought of \$40,000 worth of the drug going to the furnace.

Shortly before ten o'clock the opium arrived at the place chosen for the burning. Here a great brick furnace had been constructed with large iron bars across to receive the opium. Piles of firewood and cases of coal oil were ready to aid in the holocaust. Just to the west of the furnace and near the wall of the Temple of Agriculture, a fine pavilion had been erected and tables were arranged with tea and cakes ready for the guests. In large characters at the front of the pavilion was the inscription reading, "Opium burning under the direction of the Peking District Inspiring Court."

The Burning.

On arrival the cases were at once opened and the contents examined. The President of the Chinese National Opium Prohibition Union and the Chinese Secretary of the Reform Bureau kept tally of the packages of opium. The great black blocks of opium were cut into pieces by a large chopper then soaked in kerosine to be thrown on the fire. Promptly at ten o'clock the pieces of firewood were thrown on the iron furnace and soaked in oil, and as soon as the opium was ready it was piled on top. When the match lighted the black pile a cheer arose from the crowd, who cried "Long live the Chung Hwa Republic." With clapping of hands and cries of "Down with the opium" the flames leaped up in the air. Quite a number of foreigners had joined with the Chinese in witnessing this proof of China's zeal in opium prohibition. At about twelve o'clock the last chest of opium was opened and then addresses were made by Mr. Thwing, Secretary of the International Reform Bureau, General Chang, President of the National Opium Prohibition Union and others. The crates of smoking accessories, pipes etc., etc., were placed on top of the fire, and all were consumed. Some of the pipes and lamps were most beautifully made of cloisonne, ivory and jade. Some of the guests wished to secure specimens of the pipes, lamps etc., but the Chinese wished all to be consumed. Mr. Chia Pi, in charge of the Peking Inspiring Court, is to be congratulated on the manner in which he arranged this successful public burning. He said "all opium seized by the police would be burned in the same way, as a lesson to the people of the Government's determination to rid the nation of this great curse."

Harbour Collision.

The police have been informed that owing to a collision between boats numbered 2,913 and 1,837, the former was damaged to the extent of \$30.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Charge of false Pretences against Indian Warder.

The November Criminal Sessions were resumed to-day. Before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz (Paisne Judge) in the Second Court, Herman Singh, an Indian warder employed in Victoria Gaol, was charged on three counts with obtaining money by false pretences.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. J. H. Kemp) appeared for the prosecution, and the accused was defended by Mr. F. O. Jenkins, who was instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro.

Evidence was given by the man who was a prisoner in the Gaol and to whose family the two letters in question were taken. He stated that he was serving a term of twelve months' imprisonment and that during that time he was never ill. The only letters he wrote were those in which he asked his relatives to visit him. He had never sent a letter asking his mother to give the bearer \$3 or \$5; nor had he received any pepper, tobacco, or dried ginger. He recognized the accused but had never instructed him to take any message to his people while in gaol and had not even had a conversation with him. Cross-examined:—He wrote twice to his mother but the letters were written for him by one of the prisoners who was allowed to write letters for the others.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Case Withdrawn on Fifth Day of Hearing.

So Taz-lang, was charged before Mr. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this afternoon, with the embezzlement of the sum of \$1,000 the property of the Kung Shun Wo Firm, 27, Des Vaux Road Central.

Mr. Gardiner prosecuted and Mr. P. S. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended.

This was the fifth day of hearing, but on his Worship taking his seat Mr. Gardiner said "I am glad to inform your Worship—I don't suppose you will mind—this matter has been settled, and, with your Worship's leave, I will withdraw the charge. I ask for the defendant to be discharged."

His Worship:—Tell defendant the charge has been withdrawn by the prosecution and he will be discharged.

GRAND OPERA.

Big Venture is mooted for Shanghai.

Lovers of grand opera in Shanghai are having a unique offer made to them, says the *China Press*. Mr. Hertzberg, director of the Apollo Theatre, has interested a number of people in a huge project which now awaits the approval, or otherwise, of the public. The scheme is to bring out from San Francisco, the Western Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, have them stay in Shanghai for three or four months during which time they will present to Shanghai theatre goers operas, well-known to European and American audiences.

These will include the old favorites, *Il Traviatore*, *Carmen*, *Faust*, *Lucia di Lammermoor* and a number of others. It is at once apparent that to bring out a company capable of such work, will entail an enormous expense. The company which has sixty members, sixteen principals, sixteen leaders, thirty chorists, etc., is desirous of giving Shanghai an opportunity to enjoy grand opera on a magnificent scale, but of necessity there must be some guarantee.

In this case the guarantee must come from the people of Shanghai who are asked to book seats at Montreux so that there might be an assurance of \$20,000. If this amount is guaranteed, the Opera Company will visit Shanghai, no doubt to the delight of thousands.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Hongkong Man Shoots Sister, then Commits Suicide.

The following is from the *Times Weekly Edition* of October 31:—"John Ross, 45, civil engineer, committed suicide in Edinburgh last Friday after shooting his sister with a Browning pistol. The woman is in the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in a serious condition. The affair was the result of a domestic quarrel which has lasted a considerable time."

Ross, who recently returned from Hongkong, had quarrelled with his sister about the ownership of various articles of Oriental jewellery. Last Friday he called on his sister and the dispute was renewed. When leaving the room he turned and shot his sister. In the confusion that followed he took a penknife from his pocket, pressed the handle of it upon the table, and dropped on the blade, which inflicted a wound in the heart from which he died soon afterwards.

According to correspondence received by the wife of a police officer, this morning, it is believed that the deceased is Mr. John Ross, of Hongkong, familiarly known as "Scotty Ross." Providing it is the same, and everything points in that direction, he was born in 1868, and was a first class overseer in the Public Works Department, which he joined on September 11, 1903. He went Home on leave early this year and was due back shortly, but it is reported that he was detained at Home for a further period owing to not satisfying the medical examiner.

The deceased was well known locally as a man of good nature, yet of somewhat eccentric habits. It was a common sight to see him driving round by Happy Valley and Causeway Bay with a donkey tandem pair. He had bull dogs, too, that were greatly prized, and, as a matter of fact, he was a good judge of dogs. He was fond of sport and at boxing tournaments he was a familiar figure at the ringside. It is also reported that whilst he was on leave he was married. He was a native of Invergordon.

HONGKONG WEDDING.

Wilson-Gibbon.

The wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, of Mr. Percival Douglas Wilson, of the Public Works Department of Hongkong, to Miss Blida Gibbon, of Warrington. The bride, who was given away by Mr. P. H. Holyoak, wore a cream satin dress trimmed with tulle lace and chiffon, with veil and wreath of orange blossoms. The little Misses Dorothy and Joyce Holyoak attended as bridesmaids. The bridegroom wore Highland dress, and was attended by Mr. C. H. Blasinas "best man." The ceremony was performed by the Rev. V. H. Copley-Moyle.

A reception was afterwards held at "Capitulum," Barker Road, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Holyoak, when the usual toasts were honoured. The newly married couple subsequently left for Canton and Macao on their honeymoon.

NO BONES ABOUT IT.

Prisoner's Startling Candour.

Wearing apparel sufficient to stock a fair-sized second-hand shop was produced in the Police Court, this morning, when a man was charged with the larceny of the clothing. Five pawnbrokers appeared with the clothes in bundles.

Defendant admitted stealing the clothing and said the complainant owed him "several ten cents" back pay.

His Worship asked him if he took several dollars worth of clothing for "several ten cents" pay?

Defendant candidly observed "I stole the clothing; I did not take it as compensation for my wages" (laughter).

"Three months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks" was the final utterance of his Worship.

THE PRESIDENT'S HENCHMEN.

The New Model in Peking.

Although only two days have elapsed since the announcement of the creation of a Central Administrative Conference to replace Parliament for the time being, the President is already accused in late Kuomintang circles of reactionary measures, says the *North China Daily News* of November 15. This is as much due to the men he is said to have nominated as his delegates as to the creation of the Conference, and Kuomintang sentiment will not admit it to be the outcome of a solid conservative policy to lighten the radical and impetuous spirit which was the rule after the Revolution of 1911.

The fact that no names but those of the old official and *literati* classes have been mentioned is regarded as nothing more than a corollary to the President's triumph over the Kuomintang faction, but in Shanghai, where the sentiment of the latter party may still be gauged, there is an inclination to see a greater, though vague significance.

In parts of the north the President is referred to as Yuan Kung pao (Guardian of the Heir Apparent), and the retention of this title and the gathering round him of men, some of whom have monarchical ideas, seems to some a threat that all manner of drastic things may be done by him, the responsibility for which will in some way be shelved upon the abdicated Emperor. Exactly how it will be done no one ventures to say, but some such fear is mentioned—that the royal youth is still to be a puppet.

The Type of Nominee.

Judging by the past careers of the nominees to the Conference already published, there can be no doubt that Yuan is gathering men round him of whose support some say through thick and thin—he is assured. Some have held high official rank in the days of the Manchus, one or two are said to be possessed of strong monarchical sentiments, and so far as can be learnt the part they played in the 1911 revolutionary movement was nil.

Taking the name given in the telegram of two days ago, in Li Chia-shu is found the well-known type of the *literati* of the old regime. With reference to his appointment, or suggested appointment, his ancestry is of some interest, for his forebears were among the Chinese who served the Manchus either during or immediately after their conquest of China. Thus he is a banner-man. He is a Hanlin, and his home was formerly in Canton. In the old parliament, the Tze-cheng-yuen, he was Vice-president for a time, and then about two years before the Revolution was Minister to Japan. Among the offices he has held in China was that of provincial examiner for the *literati*. He has the reputation of being a very strong man, with a considerable acquaintance with constitutional law.

Interesting Personalities.

Hsu Shih-chang, the first mentioned in the list of nominees, is a more than ordinarily interesting person, for it was he who was appointed tutor to the boy Emperor. When Yuan was Viceroy of Chihli, Hsu was for long his secretary, and it was through Yuan's influence and recommendations that his subsequent advancement was rapid. He rose to be Viceroy of Manchuria when Mr. Tang Shao-yi was Governor, and then after the abdication became royal tutor. He held this office for a time, and then went into retirement, taking up his residence at Tsingtao.

In Shanghai little is known of Pao Shih, another of the nominees, except that he is a Manchur, and we pass on to the next mentioned, Li Ching-hsi, interesting in the first place as being a nephew of Li Hong-chang. For some time his name has been associated with two of the parties in the States, but in reality he belongs to neither, and is in reality attached to Liang Chih-chiao's section. Five or six years ago he was Viceroy of Yunnan, and he has also

SPECIAL CABLES.

ANOTHER SHANGHAI ASSASSINATION.

FEAR OF UNPRECEDENTED CRIME THIS WINTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Received November 20.

An Army officer was assassinated last night in the Sinza district. The motive was a political one.

The Police Superintendent says that unless most severe measures are taken, crime in the coming winter will be unprecedented as there are so many criminals with arms in the Settlements.

been an officer under Yuan. He is spoken of as a man of strong monarchical ideas.

Christian and Confucian.

In two of the nominees a peculiar contrast is to be found, one being a strong Roman Catholic and the other an equally fervid supporter of Confucianism. The first of these is Liang, a man well known in Shanghai, where he is a member of the Roman Catholic Church. For a long time he was a preacher, and was in charge of an institution at Wosung. It was many years before he came into prominence, and he is now well past middle age. He was a member of the Kiangsu Provincial Assembly in Nanking, and then, at the time of the Revolution, held the position of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs there. The Revolution and subsequent events made him withdraw from the light of publicity for some time, and he next re-appeared as President of the University at Peking. This was a short time before the students went on strike, although before this event he had given up his position, finding himself at loggerheads with the turbulent youths.

The supporter of Confucianism as a State religion referred to above is Fan Cheng-hsiang. He is a Hanlin, and at one time was Provincial Treasurer of Kansu under Shing Yin. Between the two factions occurred, he was impeached by Shing Yin and degraded. In those days Fan was a noted essayist, and after his degradation he seems to have been employed to write against Li K'o, whose banishment to the frontier was effected about that time. He afterwards held the position of Provincial Treasurer at Nanking. Since this last appointment he appears to have been principally prominent through his efforts for Confucianism, in which he has been a leader in Shanghai. He is a Hanlin.

The Kiangsu Representatives.

The delegates from Kiangsu to the Conference are Mr. Hsu Ting-ling and Mr. Chang I-ling. The latter is not well known locally, but the former has played a not inconsiderable part in the country. He is a Hanlin, and was one of the delegates brought to Shanghai by Mr. Tang Shao-yi to attend the peace conference which brought the Revolution to a close. He was President of the last Assembly at Nanking.

Grand Hotel.

The Grand Hotel Orchestra will be strengthened to-morrow evening by several local amateurs. The Orchestra will play during and after dinner. A special menu will be served.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the S.S. Istria are reminded that goods undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

Leave of absence.

Leave in extension is granted Major I. F. R. Thompson, 26th Punjab, from 18th to 20th November, inclusive. Leave of absence, on urgent private affairs, to Captain G. O. Tracey, 2nd Bn D.C.L.I., from 22nd November, 1913, to 22nd July, 1914, inclusive. Leave of absence is granted to Lieut-Colonel P. J. J. Radcliffe, R.E. from 20th November to 30th December.

ARMY AVIATOR KILLED.

Lieutenant Rich Killed in Manila Bay.

The *Manila Times* of November 14 gives the following account of the death of Lieut. Rich:—

Preparing for flight over the fleet of warships in Manila Bay, to demonstrate the feasibility of dropping a bomb from a height of 1,000 feet, Lieutenant C. Perry Rich, Philippine Scouts, one of the six aviators in the Philippines division, was hurled from his hydro-aeroplane at an elevation of 200 feet, the fall into the sea from that height killing him as he struck the water, his body sinking at once.

This fatal accident, the first one which has occurred to a member of the aviation detachment in the islands, occurred at 12.20 this afternoon, Lieutenant Rich having started from the hangar at the polo club in Pasay, risen to a height of some 200 feet, and was beginning a circle toward the fleet, being headed in the direction of Cavite at the time. His assistants, members of the signal corps, saw that the hydro-aeroplane was acting in an unusual manner, then saw it suddenly buckle, and fall head downward.

Lieutenant Rich was alone in the hydro, and as the machine started to fall he was pitched from his seat, falling headlong to the sea.

One of the members of the squad immediately notified Colonel Glassford, chief signal officer who, after ordering a quartermaster launch to rush to the scene, left for Pasay in an auto. In the meantime the other members of the squad rescued a banca from the nearby fishing harbor, and desperately paddled to the wreck of the hydro aeroplane.

The first to arrive, however, was a torpedo boat, the Decatur, the officers of which had been watching the flight with field glasses, and who immediately got under way at full speed. A launch from one of the other warships arrived immediately after. The hydro was found bottomside-up. This was some 2 miles from the shore, in the direction of Cavite.

A boat from the Decatur found the body of Rich, quite dead. It was being held up by some Filipinos in a banca. The flight made by Lieutenant Rich was in preparation for one he was to make to-morrow morning, when a representative of the *Manila Times* was to accompany him in a flight over the fleet. This flight was to have been made this morning, a slight accident to one of the cylinders of the engine having prevented it.

Shortly after ten this morning the aviator in his auto went to the storeroom of the signal corps in Manila, obtained an extra cylinder case, and returned to the hangar. This he installed on the engine, and shortly after noon started to make a short flight, to try out the new case. The accident responsible for the death of the aviator is supposed to have been due to the improper working of this cylinder.

Lieutenant Rich was a 2nd lieutenant of the Philippine Scouts, and had been in the service something over one year. In March last he was assigned to the aviation corps, owing to his aptitude for such work. He was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, 20 years ago, graduated from the Michigan agricultural college, and is unmarried.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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"CROWN PRINCE"

"ADMIRAL" "NON PLUS ULTRA" "YILDIZ"

"SUPERFINE" "FINE"

SOLE AGENTS:

KRUSE AND CO.

MINING PROJECTS.

Chang Chien, Minister of Industry and Commerce, has formulated schemes for developing mining enterprises in China. These schemes were embodied in a memorandum, which will be referred to the Cabinet Office for discussion. Briefly, the schemes are as follows:—Special privileges in mining concessions will be given to the Chinese emigrants so as to attract their capital for developing mining resources in China. Circular instructions will be issued to the provincial authorities asking them to send men to make investigations regarding the mines of their respective provinces, whether they are opened or not. The Civil Governors are to report the result of the investigations to the Ministry. The Ministry will also send mining engineers to prospect in the various provinces. Four Mining schools will be opened in the provinces to train men to direct the carrying out of the mining projects.

LOCAL SPORT.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

The following will represent the Club against Kowloon Cricket Club in the League on the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground on Saturday. Play is to commence at 2 p.m.:—R. Hancock, (Captain), R. N. Anderson, A. A. Claxton, P. H. Cobb, D. E. Donnelly, A. L. Gace, R. Kennedy, M. M. Maas, S. S. Moore, T. E. Pearce, and R. P. Thursfield.

To-day's Advertisement

LOST.

LOST last evening, between the Royal Naval Dockyard, Weismann's and the Peak BLUE CRYSTAL DROP EARRING set in GOLD. Reward on returning to Mrs. ELDON POTTER, 118d, The Peak.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1913, 4.30 P.M.

BOXING.

The Terrible Jerry Jerome.

Jim Sullivan, ex-middleweight champion of England, on October 10, secured his greatness in the same Australian graveyard where the splendours of Tommy Burns and Bill Squires repose. Sydney Stadium was a fatal field for him, says the *Sydney Bulletin*. When he met Midwood, of Tasmania, shortly after his arrival in this country he showed excellent form and great skill, and vast things were expected of him. His trouble is nervousness, and it was generally understood that he would not be seen at his best till after the third round. Then he was liable to blaze forth like the ship *Volturno*. So when he entered the lists with Bat Bradley there was a large section which was quite confident that it would see the hard fighter outboxed and outgeneralled. But Bradley is a more skilful scrapper than most people give him credit for, and inside 90 seconds Sullivan was wooden, and dazedly trying to climb to his feet by the aid of the ropes. Then a fight was arranged for him in Melbourne, at which it was expected he would redeem his pennon—and on the night of the fight he failed to turn up. However, his explanation of that curious happening was accepted by promoter Baker, and he was pitted against Jeremiah Jerome, a Prophet among his own people. On paper his chance against Jerome was nil. That hefty black was in a fair way to beat Bradley (although out of condition) when his hand broke—the Bradley who had chased Sullivan across the Jordan inside 90 seconds. But nothing is so uncertain as boxing form. Sullivan, when he entered the ring on Saturday night, seemed to be slightly nervous, but his trepidation disappeared when the gong gave the sound for battle. Jerome advanced with his drunken-looking crouch, and swung several terrific but painfully slow swings, which would have broken Sullivan in two had they landed. Apparently Jerry didn't expect them to land—it was merely his idea of a preliminary. Then he gave an excellent baroque of Sid Stagg, faced Sullivan with his shoulder, and hit round himself, so to speak. Jeremiah is a deceptive brother, and he seemed as fat as a roly-poly. The 3lb. (and more) by which he exceeded Sullivan's 11st. 10lb. were assuredly all fat and not much use to him. From which it was argued that the author of the Book of Lamentations would let go his hurricane act early in the fray, while his strength was good. He was certainly more aggressive in his first round with Sullivan than ever before in the same ring. Bat Sullivan easily dodged his wild, wide swings, and, standing in close, balked the attacks and punished the Prophet severely about the head. Sullivan started the second round aggressively. Any nervousness he might have suffered from at the beginning had entirely disappeared, and he went in and mixed in rare style to thunder of applause. The Scriptural writer seemed to bend to the storm, but he was only gathering purchase for the blizzard he was about to turn himself into. A right and left swing flashed through the light and sent Sullivan staggering back towards the ropes. Jerome leaped after him, and met a left stab that checked him for the fragment of a second. Then a hurricane of blows swept down on Sullivan, who still backed away. A right swing caught him somewhere around the place where he keeps his dinner, and then a black mass waved in the air like a globular raven, and descended. It was Jerome's mighty left, and it arrived on Sullivan's point. Sullivan spun round, his eyes closed, and he assumed a loud recumbent or horizontal posture. The noise of his fall sounded like Holman falling to float a loan. Referee Scott, went through the usual enumeration, and Sullivan's career in Australia ended.

WHY MORAN BOLTED.

"A Fear of Defeat by Brown. Black Jack, writing in the *Sydney Evening News*, says: Owen Moran, whom everybody expected to see in several great fights in Sydney, has 'bolted.' Without saying a word to even his trainer, he bolted out of Australia, and had not a boxing critic seen him going aboard the America-bound steamer *Sonoma* nothing would have been known of his disappearance until the mail was delivered in the city.

Moran surprised everybody by his going, and was not only decidedly unsportsmanlike in running out of his contract—that seems to be a weakness peculiar to boxers who have had experience in the United States—when there was good money awaiting him in Australia, but was guilty of the basest ingratitude in complaining, in a letter to Mr. J. Gell, of the *Evening News* of his treatment in Sydney. He was looked after well here, and would have acted wisely had he gone away without making accusations that would not bear investigation.

That statement by the Birmingham feather-weight has been taken exception to by Mr. Baker, who in a letter he wrote me from Melbourne on Wednesday, says:—"I noticed a letter in your paper of October 20, from Owen Moran, and I cannot refrain from writing to say that some days after his contest with Matt Wells, Moran, while discussing matters with me, said he thought he had won all right, and believed Scott was a good, solid, and conscientious referee, and gave what, in his opinion, was a correct verdict. It was more than a surprise to me that Moran had left by the *Sonoma*.

"As you know, he came out to Australia under contract for three contests, and I would mention that I brought him under the guarantee suggested by himself through my London agent. He was a first-classer, with a world-wide reputation, and naturally he named a fair sum as guarantee for the three contests, which, under the circumstances, I thought was fair. Consequently I accepted at once. I immediately cabled transportation for himself and wife, and on his arrival in Sydney he was met by my own car, and driven to his training quarters.

"If Moran had completed his contract he most certainly would have exceeded his guarantee amount by 100 per cent, so it could not have been a question of money that upset him. I suggested Pal Brown as his second opponent, and he immediately consented, saying there was no man in Australia he would rather meet than the American. He told me that he would knock the American out in quick time, and I replied that if he could no end of money would be waiting for him in Australia.

"I would say that Moran was treated as well, if not better in Australia, than any country he has been in, and that there was a considerable sum of money awaiting him by fulfilling his contract made, sealed, and signed by Moran and my London agent, in London. I feel perfectly certain that a fear of being defeated by Pal Brown was the reason for Moran's sudden departure. He has broken his contract regardless of inconvenience and expense to me.

"I have cabled my New York agent, Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Moran's action, and knowing that Mr. Harvey is secretary of the Boxing Commission in that city. I have no doubt Moran will not be made as welcome as he imagines. I have written a truthful story of his conduct to the leading American and English journals, and I only hope the Birmingham boxer will not be given another chance of playing fast and loose with any promoter on the other side."

Mr. Baker is not far wide of the mark when he says that it was "a fear of being defeated by Pal Brown" that was responsible for the fight. But, at the same time, it would be ridiculous to say that he was afraid of Brown. The Birmingham boxer no doubt figured it out in this way. There was a chance, and a good one too, of Brown defeating him, and as Brown was not in the first flight of light weights as far as America was concerned, a beating at his hands would settle him with regard to the tour of the United States he had in contemplation.

The American promoters are down on a beaten man. Nobody knows that better than Moran, and he declined to leave anything to chance. Hence his running away.

But Moran will not have his own way now, despite that he will be displaying clippings showing that the majority of Sydney's boxing critics thought he beat Matt Wells. The stories which Mr. Baker has sent abroad must injure him, and it may be that the little Birmingham featherweight will discover ere long that it would have paid him better to have remained in Australia.

HITCH IN CRYSTAL PALACE SCHEME.

While the Lord Mayor of London is doing his best to extract from the Camberwell Council the last £15,000 required to save the Crystal Palace that Council is, though not in so many words, replying that there is no hurry and that they are going to take their time, says the *Standard*.

It will be another fortnight yet before the decision of the Camberwell Council is known, and possibly another month. "We can only wait another fortnight," declared the Lord Mayor on October 8, "by which time we ought to know what sum will be forthcoming from Camberwell." To this statement the Mayor of Camberwell replied that, though he could not speak for the council, there was a strong resentment among members of that body against any attempt to force its hands. Three months ago they heard that their decision must be obtained within about a fortnight.

Another statement made by the Lord Mayor was that unless this money which had been promised by Camberwell was forthcoming the £215,100 he had now in hand would have to be sent back to the contributors. Some of the members of the Camberwell Council expressed themselves as very sceptical about this contingency. "The scheme has progressed so far that there is no doubt that it will be now accomplished," said one member, "irrespective of a contribution from the Camberwell Council."

It is believed in the City and in some of those boroughs which have already contributed to the scheme for acquiring the Crystal Palace that Camberwell is purposely holding back its contribution until the last in the hope that the £15,000 required will be forthcoming from another, possibly a private, source, without their being required to contribute at all to the fund. The only admission that could be obtained in Camberwell was that the council was a business body, composed of a Municipal Reform majority, which had, since its return to office, been compelled to cut down the expenditure in view of the heavy commitments which former Progressive councils had left them to face. While it was quite true that Camberwell had all along supported the idea that the Crystal Palace should become a public institution, at the same time, it contended that it was the concern of the State more than of one or two particular boroughs. An appeal to the Government produced no result, and a conference of the London, Surrey, and Kent County Councils was called by Camberwell. That conference stands adjourned, when the decision of the Kent Council will be received. That decision is against contributing to the scheme. One member of the Camberwell Council said that it was possible, and perhaps probable, that the Camberwell Council after all would not contribute.

MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong Nov. 14 1913.

BUTCHER MEAT

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb.	18
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	18
" Roast, — Shin	"	18
" Breast, — Naga Lam	"	12
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	"	15
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	"	18
" do. — Sirloin Cottom — Ngau Lau	"	23
" Sausages, — Ngau Chung	"	20
Bullock's Brains, — Know	per set	10
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each	45
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Li	"	55
" Head, — Ngau Tan	"	60
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	"	12
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	"	15
" Feet, — Ngau Kaak	"	18
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yi	"	8
" Tail, — Ngau Moi	"	9
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb.	18
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	"	12
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set	8
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pei Kwat	lb.	18
" Leg, — Yeung Pei	"	25
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shat	"	25
Pigs Chitlings, — Chu Chong	"	22
" Brains, — Chu Know	per set	27
" Feet, — Chu Kark	"	2
" Fry, — Chu Chak	"	12
" Head, — Chu Tau	"	3
" Heart, — Chu Sum	each	18
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	pair	10
" Liver, — Chu Con	lb.	8
Fork, Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	"	24
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	"	23
" Leg, — Chu Pe	"	27
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yu	"	24
Sheep Head and Feet, — Chu Tau Kark	set	30
" Heart, — Yeung Sum	each	65
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	"	6
" Liver, — Yeung Con	lb.	9
Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Cha	"	25
Suet, Beef, — Sang Ngau Yau	"	22
" Mutton, — Sang Yeung Yau	"	18
Veal, — Ngau Chai Yuk	"	25
" Sausages, — Ngau Chai Chung	"	18

POULTRY

Chicken, — Kai Chai	lb.	30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	"	28
Ducks, — Ap	"	24
Doves, — Pan Kau	each	18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan	per doz	20
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb	32
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	"	38
Geese, — Ngoi	"	27
Geese, Wild, — Shang-ho Yea Ngoi	"	27
Musk Deer, — Wong Kang	each	—
Hare, Shanghai, — Tu Chai	"	65
Partridge, — Che Khoo	"	70
Pheasant, — Shan Kai	pair	145
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kup	each	32
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kup	"	24
Quail, — Um Chun	"	15
Rice Birds, — Wo Fa Cheul	dozen	70
Sauces, — Sa Choy	each	24
Turkeys, Cook, — Phor Kai Kang	lb.	60
" Hen, — Na	"	45
Wild Ducks, — Hai — Shang hoi Sui Ap	"	120
Teal, — Sui Ap Chai	"	55
Wild Ducks Canton, — Sang Shing Sui Ap	"	95

FISH

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb.	8
Bream, — Bin Yu	"	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	"	17
Carp, — Li Yu	"	22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	"	20
Codfish, — Man Yu	"	18
Croaker, — Hai	"	24
Crabs, — Hai	"	16
Dab, — Sa Mang Yu	"	16
Dace, — Wong Mei Lan	"	12
Dog Fish, — Tit Tu Sa	"	8
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Mann	"	16
" Fresh water, — Tam Sin Yu	"	17
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	"	24
Frogs, — Tien Kai	"	32
Garoupe, — Sek Pan	"	30
Gudgeon, — Pak Kup Yu	"	12
Herrings, — Tao Pak	"	18
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kup	"	28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	"	18
Loach, — Wu Yu	"	28
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	"	30
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	"	30
Monk Fish, — Mong Yu	"	32
Mullet, — Chai Yu	"	20
Oysters, — Sang Hoo	"	22
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	"	18
Perch, — Tau Loo	"	17
Pike, — Fa Paw Poong	"	8
Plaice, — Pan Yu	"	20
Pomfret, — Hoi Chong	"	24
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	"	28
Prawns, — Ming Ha	"	9
Ray, — Pai Pa Sa	"	10
Rock Fish, — Sek Ke Kung	"	16
Roach, — Chai Yu	"	10

肉食

Salmon, — Ma Yan Y	lb	32
Shark, — Sa Yu	"	9
Skate, — Po Yu	"	10
Shrimps, — Ha	"	28
Snapper, — Lap Yu	"	12
Soles, — Tot Sa Yu	"	16
Tench, — Wan Yu	"	18
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	"	20
Turtles, small, fresh water, — Kork Yu	"	60
White Bait, — Ngau Yu Chai	"	—

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Hung Yau	lb.	30
Apples (California), — Kam San Ping Kho	"	20
" (Chefoo), — Tin Chun Ping Kho	"	—
" Small, — Hoi Tong	"	—
" Custard, — Fan Lai Chi	each	—
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu	lb.	13
" (brides), — Macao, — San Heung Chiu	"	12
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lut	"	3
Carambola, — Yeung Tue	"	15
Cocoanuts, — Yeh Tso	each	10
Lemons, China, — Ning Moong	"	8
" America, — Kum San Ning Moon	"	30
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	"	—
" Fresh	"	—
Limes, (Saigon), — Sai Kung Ning Moong	each	—
Mango, Manila, — Lai Sung Mung	"	—
Mangosteens, — San Chuk Tse	doz	—
Oranges, (Canton), — San-shing Tim Ching	lb	6
" Sweet	"	8
Pears, (American), — Kam San Shoot Lay	"	15
" (Canton), Cooking, — Sa Lay	"	15
Peanuts, — Fa Sang	"	12
Periwinkles Large, — Hung Chio	"	8
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Poon Ti Paw Law	each	—
" 2nd	"	—
Plantain, — Tai Chou	lb	3
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	"	15
Pumelo, Siam, — Chiu Lo Yau	each	15
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwai	"	15
Walnuts, — Hop Tso	lb	15
" Green, — Sang Hop Tso	"	—
Water Melon, — (Am), — Kam San Sai Kwa	each	—
" (China) Sai Kwa	"	—
Grapes, — Sang Po Tai Tse	lb	20

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb	10
Cheek	"	15
Beans, (French), — Macao, — Oh Mou Pin Tau	"	15
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	"	15
" Tau	"	5
" Sprout, — Ah Cho	"	5
" Long, — Tau Ko	"	8
Beet Root, — Hung Chai Tau	each	6
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan	"	6
" Red, — Hung Ker	"	8
Cabbage, Chinese, com, — Kai Choy	"	12
Cabbage Red, — Hung Yea Choy	"	15
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Yeh Chai	"	10
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kau Shun	lb	10
Cauliflower, Large size, — Tai Yeh Chai Fa	each	—
" Medium size, — Cheung Yeh Chai Fa	"	—
" Small size, — Sai Yen Chai Fa	"	—
Carrots, — Kam Sham	lb.	6
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Chai	"	8
" English, — Yeung Kan Chai	"	25
Chillies Dried, — Gon Lat Chiu	"	15
" Red, — Hung Far Chiu	"	12
" Green, — Ching Lat Chiu	"	10
Curry Stuff, English, — Kar Loo Chai Liu	"	8
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	"	10
Uitter Squash, — Fa Kwa	"	8
Garlic, — Que Tau	"	8
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung	"	10
" old, — Lo Keung	"	15
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	"	15
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each	—
Lettuce, — Yeung Sang Chai	"	1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb.	6
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	8
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Sang Hoo Koo	"	35
Mush Melon, Amer. — Kam San Hong Kwa	each	—
Okraes	lb	12
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	"	8
" Green, — Sang Chong	"	6
" Shanghai, — Shang-hoi Chong Tau	"	6
Papaya, 1st qual., — Tai Man Sau Kua	each	—
" 2nd	"	—
Paraley, — Kun Cho	"	—
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	lb.	—
Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu	"	3
" Shanghai, — Shang-hoi Shu Tse	"	3
" Japan, — Yut Poon Shu Tse	"	3
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tse	"	10
" Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tse	"	—
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	"	3
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tse	"	6
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	"	—
Sage, — Tse So	"	8
Shallots, — Gon Ching Tau	"	5
Spinach, — Yin Chai	"	6
Tomatoes, — Fan Ker	"	6
" Wai Yu	"	4
" Panti, (Long), — Lo Pak	"	—
" English, — Yeung Lo Pak	"	—
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit Kwa	"	4
" (American), — Kam-san Chit Kwa	"	15
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Chai	"	6
" Lily root, — Lan Ngau	"	6
Yams, — Fa Shu	"	6

菓子

菜蔬

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Destination	Ship	Date	Time
YAMA, Kobe & Moji	Lalsang	Fri.	21st Nov. at daylight
S'PORE, Pang & Cebu	Lovet	Sat.	22nd Nov. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat.	22nd Nov. at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN via W.wei	Chipsang	Sun.	23rd Nov. at daylight
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Fri.	28th Nov. at daylight
S'PORE, Pang & Cebu	Kutsang	Sat.	29th Nov. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat.	29th Nov. at 2 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & Cebu	Kumsang	Wed.	3rd Dec. at 2 p.m.

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LONDON & ANTWERP	Denbighshire	25th Nov.
LONDON & ANTWERP	Den of Crombie	27th Nov.
LONDON & ANTWERP	Den of Glamis	29th Nov.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
TACOMA & P'LAND	Den of Airline	25th Nov.
TACOMA & P'LAND	Merionethshire	15th Dec.
TACOMA & P'LAND	Glenroy	12th Jan.

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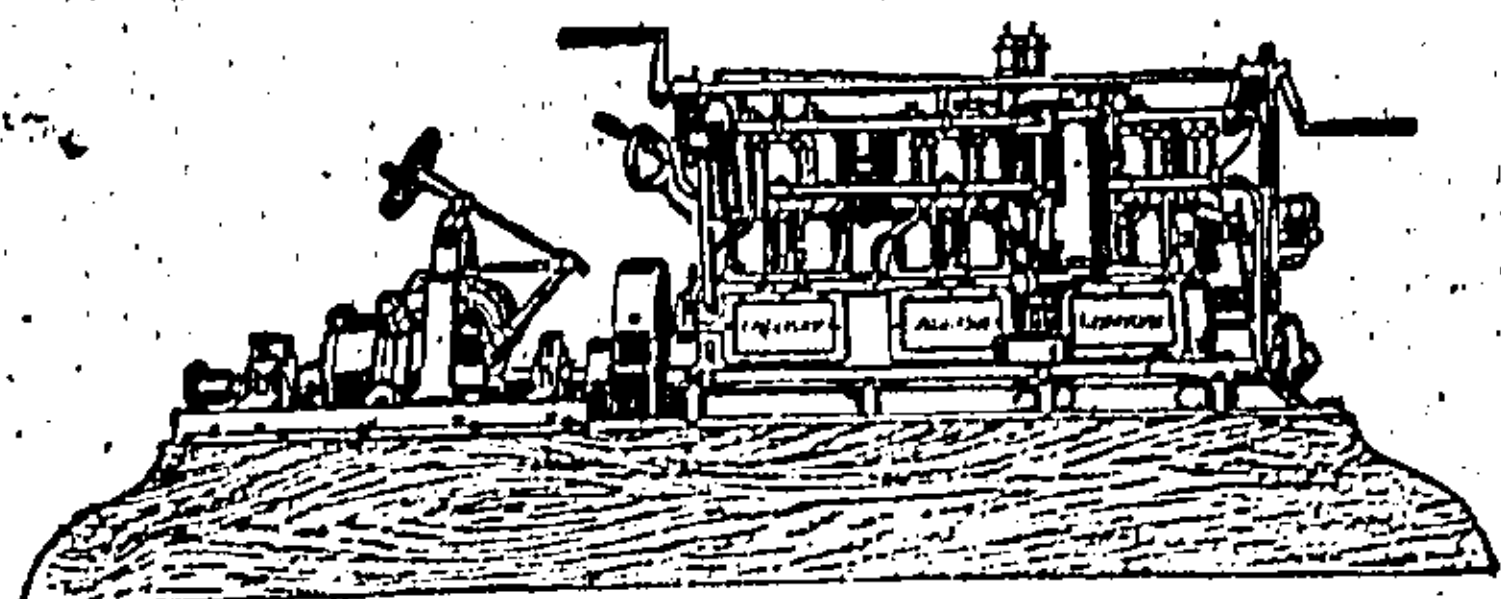
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Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	Date Dispatched
London, Glasgow & Antwerp	Glenturret	S. T.	24, Nov.
Havre, Bremen Hamburg & Co.	Westphalia	A. L.	22, Nov.
Rotterdam, Hamburg & Co.	Macedonia	A. L.	25, Nov.
Copenhagen, Gothenburg and Baltic Ports	Ceylon	A. N. Co.	15, Jan.
Rotterdam & Hamburg, & Co.	Arabia	H. A. L.	23, Nov.
Rotterdam, Emden & Hamburg & Co.	Uckermark	H. A. L.	28, Nov.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Sambia	H. A. L.	29, Nov.
London, Rotterdam & Antwerp	Dovanha	P. & O.	22, Nov.
London & Antwerp via S'pore & Co.	Denbighshire	J. M. Co.	25, Nov.
Havre & Hamburg & Co.	Nubia	P. & O.	26, Nov.
N'les, G'oa, A'ra, G'ton, S'ton	Segovia	H. A. L.	2, Dec.
Marseilles, via Saigon, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said	P. E. Fried.	M. M.	2, Dec.
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore & Co.	Amazona	M. M.	2, Dec.
	Mishima M. N.Y.K.		3, Dec.

NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

New York	C. of Baroda	B. L. L.	25, Nov.
San Francisco	Indramayo	J. N. Co.	27, Nov.
V'toria, B.C., T'ma via Japan & Co.	Tacoma M.	O. S. K.	27, Nov.
Vancouver, Seattle and/or Tacoma & P'land Or.	Sithonia	H. A. L.	27, Nov.
Vancouver, via S'hai Japan etc.	E. of India	C. P. R.	20, Nov.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	25, Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Korea	P. M. Co.	9, Dec.
V'toria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai & San Francisco via Manila & Japan & Co.	Panama M.	O. S. K.	10, Dec.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Shanghai & Co.	Hongkong M.	T. K. K.	28, Nov.
T'to, Fiume, V'co, via S'pore etc.	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	2, Dec.
Boston and New York	Nippon	S. W. Co.	2, Dec.
	Munasterio, D. & Co.		5, Dec.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	P. Wald.	M. & Co.	29, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	21, Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	R. & S.	2, Dec.

SINGAPORE COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Yokohama, Kobe and Moji Japan	Fultala	J. M. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang & Co.	Tjitarom	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile Ports via Japan	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji	Amoy M.	T. K. K.	3, Dec.
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo & Cebu	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Canton	A. N. Co.	9, Dec.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Zafiro	S. T. Co.	22, Nov.
Jessellton, Kudat and Sandakan	Lovat	J. M. Co.	22, Nov.
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	Africa	S. W.	1, Dec.
Shanghai	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	29, Nov.
Manila	orneo	M. Co.	2, Dec.
Kobe & Yokohama	E. F. Ferind	S. W.	29, Nov.
Shanghai & Tsingtau	Assaye	P. & O.	20, Nov.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	22, Nov.
Bombay via Singapore, Colombo	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	20, Nov.
Bombay via Singapore (Port)	Luchow	B. & S.	20, Nov.
Sham Penang & Colombo	Chenian	B. & S.	22, Nov.
Tientsin	Haiyang	D. L.	21, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Kutshang	J. M. Co.	29, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Coblentz	M. & Co.	10, Dec.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chena	B. & S.	22, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	P. Alice	M. & Co.	26, Nov.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Pamby M.	N. Y. K.	24, Nov.
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Luzon Maru	O. S. K.	26, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Kueichow	B. & S.	25, Nov.
Manila, Manga in, Iloilo & Cebu	Altmark	H. A. L.	22, Nov.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Gregory A.	D. S. Co.	24, Nov.
Hainphong	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	24, Nov.
Yokohama, Kobe, and Moji	P. Alice	M. & Co.	26, Nov.
Tientsin via Weihaiwei	Anhui	B. & S.	27, Nov.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Simla	P. & O.	28, Nov.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Ceylon	A. N. Co.	14, Dec.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	South Maru	O. S. K.	26, Nov.
Tientsin	Halton	D. L. Co.	23, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Rubi	S. T. Co.	3, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe & Y'hama	Sungklang	B. & S.	23, Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Laisang	J. M. Co.	20, Nov.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Chipsang	J. M. Co.	23, Nov.
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Chibua	B. & S.	26, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Torilla	D. S. Co.	30, Nov.
Manila, Manga in, Iloilo & Cebu	Kumsang	J. M. Co.	3, Dec.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Pakhoi	B. & S.	22, Nov.
Spore, Pang, R'gon & Cebu	Yingchow	B. & S.	29, Nov.
	Polynesien	M. M.	1, Dec.
	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	21, Nov.
	Haiching	D. L. Co.	28, Nov.
	Tjimali	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
	Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	29, Nov.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

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Singapore	Assaye
Shanghai	Devanha
Shanghai	Hongkong Maru
Manila	Indramayo
Singapore	Voronoy
S'pore	Arabia
Shanghai	Kina
Shanghai	Mogilev

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessels
Foochow	Haiyang
Yokohama	Lalsang
Hoihow	Triumph

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA left Vancouver on the 5th November, at a.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN arrived at Vancouver on the 12th instant, between 8 and 10 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ST. ALBANS from Sydney etc. left Port Darwin on the 12th inst. for this port (via Timor & Manila), and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd inst.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. PRINCESS ALICE carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 29th October, left Colombo on the 16th inst. p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 27th inst.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The s.s. PERSIA will sail from Hongkong on the 24 inst. at 5 p.m. for San Francisco, via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu, instead of 12 o'clock noon on the 25th instant as previously planned.

The s.s. KOREA sailed from Yokohama for Hongkong, via Manila, on the 16th instant, at noon. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA which is scheduled to arrive at this port on the 24th instant.

The T. E. K. s.s. HONGKONG MARU which sailed from San Francisco on the 24th October, is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan Ports and Shanghai on the 21st instant, between 2 to 4 p.m.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. ASSAYE left Singapore for this port on the 16th inst. at 5.30 a.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 21st instant, at about 6 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. CHINA arrived at London on the 16th instant, a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. GLENSTRAE passed the Suoi Canal on the 23rd ult., for Hongkong via Straits.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HITACHI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 25th ult., and is expected here on the 3rd December.

The Ben Line s.s. BENLEI from Leith, Middlesbrough, and London, left Singapore, for this port, on 30th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 5th proximo.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SADO MARU (American Line) left Seattle for this port via ports on the 4th November, and is expected here on the 7th December.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. KAFUE left New York on the 10th October and is due here on or about 25th November.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF CROMBIE from Vancouver is due at Hongkong on the 25th November.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLINE from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 23rd November.

The S. L. s.s. MONADNOCK from Seattle is due at Hongkong on the 30th November.

The S. L. s.s. INDRAMAYO from Manila is due at Hongkong on the 21st instant.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 18th December.

The American and Manchurian Line s.s. KANDAHAR left New York on the 25th October and is due here on or about 15th December.

The N. Y. K. s.s. RANGOON MARU (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 13th instant, and is expected here on the 1st December.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HAKATA MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via ports on the 5th instant, and is expected here on the 24th instant.

The N.Y.K. s.s. AKI MARU (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Shanghai on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 23rd November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. TOTTORI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 18th Oct., and is expected here on the 30th November.

The N. Y. K. s.s. MIYAZAKI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 8th inst., and is expected here on the 17th December.

The R. V. F. s.s. VORONJ Outward Bound, left Singapore on the 15th instant, and is due here on the 21st instant.

The H. A. L. s.s. ARABIA left Hankow on the 16th inst. a.m. and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

The Danish s.s. KINA left Sabang on the 13th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 21st instant.

The R. V. F. s.s. MOGILEV Homeward Bound, left Shanghai on the 17th instant, morning and is due here on the 21st inst.

The s.s. BORNEO left Sandakan on the 17th instant, p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 24th instant, a.m.

The Ben Line s.s. BENLARIQ from Amoy, Middlesbrough and London left Singapore on 17th instant, for this Port and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

The G. APCAR s.s. from Calcutta left Singapore on the 16th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 22nd instant, a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. CHINA arrived at London on the 16th instant, a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. ASSAYE left Singapore for this port on the 16th inst. at 5.30 a.m. with the outward English Mail, and is due here on the 21st instant, at about 6 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. CHINA arrived at London on the 16th instant, a.m.

The s.s. GLENSTRAE passed the Suoi Canal on the 23rd ult., for Hongkong via Straits.

The N. Y. K. s.s. HITACHI MARU (European Line) left London for this port via ports on the 25th ult., and is expected here on the 3rd December.

The Ben Line s.s. BENLEI from Leith, Middlesbrough, and London, left Singapore, for this Port, on 30th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 5th proximo.

The Ben Line s.s. BENLEI from Leith, Middlesbrough, and London, left Singapore, for this Port, on 30th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 5th proximo.

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VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Sophia Rickmers, Ger. 2,362, H. Bahr 8th inst. — Kantan 2nd inst. Gen. — M. B. K.

Mexico City, Br. s.s. 3,175, N. A. Starke, 11th inst. — Guaymas Mexico 11th inst. — H. F. F.

Hanyang, Br. s.s. 1,350, J. Cogant, 12th inst. — Samarang 1st inst. — Sugar — B. & S.

Empress of India, Br. s.s. 3,032, W. Davison R.N.R. 13th inst. — Vancouver Gen. — O.P.R.

Paoing, Br. s.s. 1,190, W. J. Barkes, 14th inst. — Swatow 13th inst. — B. & S.

Ohldar, Nor. s.s. 1,192, H. Jorth, 14th inst. — Macassar 4th inst. — Sugar — J. C. J. L.

Lookau, Ger. s.s. 1,020, F. Froha, 16th inst. — Bangkok 8th inst. — B. & S.

Haldia, Nor. s.s. 1,065, J. Jorgensen, 16th inst. — Samarang 1st inst. — O. J. L.

General Agents,
Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Hongkong, 8th Oct., 1913.

Commercial.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

Messrs Nool, Murray and Co., Ltd., Shanghai, write as follows in their weekly market report:—
Piece Goods.—Notwithstanding the race meeting several firms have succeeded in doing some business in yarn during the interval, and the Auctions have been conducted as usual, but the ordinary market for Piece Goods has remained lifeless.

Home Markets.—Routier quotes a general fall in the range of prices, Hornby's 8.4 lb Shirtings 8s. 9d., Calvert's 10 lb Shirting 11s. 9d., Proctor's 30s Yarn 11d., Taylor's 40s 11d. and Eckerley's Twist, at 10.1.8d. and it is reported privately that rates have taken a turn in favour of buyers, but as a general movement, this has not been found to be the case although in some instances slight concessions have been allowed in fancies and White Shirtings. 9,000,000 yards of Plain Cottons were shipped from the U. K. during the week ending 7th inst.

Local Market.—We do not hear of private sales of any significance but it is said, that following up the recent arrival of Syene from Sze huen and the River Ports, it is probable some buying will shortly take place and the process of market depression is in progress accordingly. As mentioned elsewhere an early closing of transactions for the year, is anticipated by many Chinese.

American Goods.—For the year, a very quiet period has been experienced and no one seems to be making enquiries as to the state of the producing markets, so that no cable prices are available. Newchwang exchange is somewhere around Tls. 707.

Auctions.—The quantities sold this week were 101,015 pieces, an increase of about 1,700 pieces. The Gray and White Shirtings were steadily in better, the declines that were noticed being only for a few candareens. T. Cloths and Jeans were much the same and. Sheetings about unchanged, Turkey Reds show no improvement. The best Velvets were lower, but commoner sorts did better. The majority of Black Italianes especially to-day, weakened, but the Venetians on the whole were unchanged, and the same may be said of the Fancies.

Cotton Yarn.—Some forward sales have been concluded, variously estimated at from 3,000 to 10,000 bales of Indian Spinings, and the home market is quiet and steady. Sales of Japanese Counts are up to 2,000 bales again and early in the week some contracts for Local 16s, were made embracing 6,000 bales, some of which are for rather forward delivery.

Indian.—The sales reported to us during the interval amount to 1,720 No. 10s. 20s. are for Szechuen and 12s. for the Kiangso market. The following are the prices paid:—

No. 10s. 950 bales; Pabany Mills (Ring) Tls. 90.00, Apollo Mill (Ring) Tls. 93.00, Connaught Mill and Howard and Bullough Mill Co. Tls. 98.00.

No. 12s. 330 bales; Colaba (Crescent) Tls. 95.00, 97.00, Empress Mill and Imperial Mill Tls. 97.00, Connaught Mill and Howard and Bullough Mill Co. Tls. 97.50.

No. 16s. 40 bales; Laong Phai Temple Tls. 103.00.

No. 20s. 400 bales; Howard and Bullough Mill Co. and Tea Carrier Tls. 108.00, Connaught Mill Tls. 108.00 109.00.

Arrivals have been, s.s. Davao with 6,765 bales, s.s. Nippon with 870 bales and s.s. Bombay Maru with 1,282 bales.

Japanese.—2,000 bales have been sold at the following prices:—No. 15s. Tls. 100.50 111.50 and No. 20s. Tls. 112.75 121.50. The Osaka Exchange closes at:—Yen 143.20 for November, Yen 141.90 for December and Yen 141.90 for January. Details of the business transacted, are:—

No. 16s. 1,100 bales; Sakai Tls. 100.25, Kiriya Tls. 111.50, 3 King Tls. 112.50, 2 Deer Tls. 112.75, 2 women. Tls. 113.00, Standing Horse Tls. 113.75, 3 Horses and Woman Tls. 114.00 and Blue Fish Tls. 114.50.

No. 20s. 900 bales; Sundry Chopas Tls. 112.25, Red Sycee Joss Tls. 114.00, Bird Tls. 114.50, 5 Buys Tls. 115.03 and Blue Fish Tls. 121.50.

Local.—There has been a fairer inquiry and some forward contracts for 7,400 bales are reported to us viz.—1,500 bales No. 16s. 2 Tiger Chop at Tls. 108.50 109.25, 1,600 bales No. 16s. Railway Chop at Tls. 108.50 109.50 and 3,500 bales No. 16s. Water and Moon Tls. 107.50 109.50, 800 bales No. 20s. 5 Men and 3 Josses Chop at Tls. 114.00 114.50. Bundles prices are showing a slight sagging tendency in the retail shops, the latest market rates being:—No. 16s. Tls. 93.75 97.25, No. 12s. Tls. 94.75 101.75, No. 14s. Tls. 96.75 104.25 and No. 18s. Tls. 99.25 106.75.

Batak Rabbit Rubber Estate.

The report for the year ended June 30 states that the total crop of rubber harvested amounted to 109,675 lbs. and that the crop for the year 1913-14 is estimated at 150,000 lbs. The total cost of production was 1s. 9-38d. per lb. The net profit for the year was £11,332, making with the balance brought forward, £11,833. The directors recommend a final dividend of 5 per cent. (making 10 per cent. for the year), and propose to place £1,000 to reserve for development, and to carry forward £1,073.

Sengat Rubber Estate.

The third annual general meeting of the Sengat Rubber Estate (Limited) was held at the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir William H. Treacher, K.C.M.G., presiding.

The Chairman observed that with regard to the results of the Company's working in the past financial year, the shareholders would have noticed with some measure of satisfaction that the f.o.b. cost had come down to 1s. 6-90d., which compared with 1s. 8-04d. in the previous year. That cost was still high, but the shareholders had to bear in mind that the figure related to only the third year of the company's operations, and that the period was one in which they had still had very heavy expenditure in regard to weeding and the eradication ofalang and the coping with di-eases. The total cost had been 2s. 0-26d. per lb., or a reduction on that of the previous year of nearly 2s. 1d. The f.o.b. cost for the current year was estimated at 1s. 2d. on an estimated output of 247,000 lb., but they had reason to expect that that cost would be reduced. The cable result for the first quarter of the current year was 60,792 lbs. of dry rubber, and therefore the estimate he had mentioned should be considerably exceeded, and the larger the crop the lower the cost of production per lb. Another satisfactory feature of the past year's working was that the estimate of 180,000 lbs. was exceeded by 18,000 lbs., while the total of 198,000 lbs. was 57,485 lbs. in excess of the yield of the previous year.

Under present conditions they were reducing extensions to a minimum. It was proposed to plant up the further 60 acres of the 350 acres presented to the company by the vendors, so that of that 350 acres 330 would be planted up; and by the close of the current financial period the total planted area would amount roughly to 1,750 acres compared with the 1,800 acres which he anticipated at the last meeting. In addition to planting up the 60 acres referred to, they were rounding up a few acres of the old field. After referring to certain changes in the European staff, and remarking that the labour force had been maintained at sufficient strength, the chairman observed that as the shareholders were aware, the capital of the company was exhausted, and it was estimated that they would require a maximum of £20,000 to bring the whole of the planted area into bearing. They were negotiating with a view to raising that amount, but further than that he could not say anything at present. In the meantime the estate would be managed in the best way which they could well

do from the revenue of the company. He concluded by proposing a resolution for the adoption of the report and balance sheet and the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent., less tax, for the year ended June 30 last.

The motion was carried with two dissentients, who questioned the advisability of the payment of any dividend in existing circumstances.

The retiring directors and auditors were afterwards re-elected.

The Position of Tin.

Little alteration is to be noted in the position, the market remaining dull and without any special feature, says the Ironmonger of October 18. Slight interest is being taken in the market, which is not surprising in view of the very depressing outside influences. There is still a poor demand from the consuming traders, and there is not at present much prospect of an improvement. American buying for spring delivery has been small, but when this develops it might have an important bearing on the market. It is known also that an important bull account is hanging fire, and is expected to be opened as soon as the conditions improve.

The stocks of tin in the London warehouses on October 13 were:—Straits and Australia, 511 tons; Bunka, 24 tons; English, 77 tons; Gorman 56 tons; and Chinese 20 tons; total, 687 tons. According to the Board of Trade returns 4,070 tons of tin were imported into the United Kingdom during the month of September. The importations were as follows:—From Germany, 11 tons; Netherlands, 22 tons; Straits, 3,901 tons; China, 10 tons; Nigeria, 1 ton; Australia, 128 tons; South America, 22 tons.

Prices have not fluctuated to any great extent. On Friday the market depreciated during the afternoon; but on Monday, on advice of large sale in the East, prices fell as low as £183 for cash, but recovered later, closing at £184 cash and £181 10s three months. On Tuesday prices were irregular, but closed eventually at £184 10s cash and three months. On Wednesday and Thursday there was an improvement, prices closing on the latter day at £186 15s cash and £187 three months.

New O.S.K. Liners.

Three new liners, of almost the same size as the Empress of Asia and the Empress of Russia, but half a knot faster than the Canadian Pacific liners, are to be built at Kobe and Nagasaki for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Trans-Pacific service and are to be ready in two years' time. This departure, it is said, is being made in order to secure once more some of the silk business which the new Canadian Pacific liners have captured. The new steamers will connect at Vancouver with the Great Northern Railway, and will be the largest ever constructed in Japan.

Notices

BEST OLD CHINESE CURIOS.

FOR SALE

Some ten pieces of best old Chinese Curios. Cheap rates. May be inspected at Hung On Boarding House, 82, Connaught Road, (1st Floor)

Apply to—
CHEUNG SAU SUN.

MARTIN'S
APIOL-STEEL
PILLS
 A French Remedy for all liver troubles. Thousands of letters always bear a box of Martin's pills in the home, and on the face of it, the irregularity of the system is easily seen to be a deficiency. These pills are the only ones that can be taken with safety. All complaints and disorders will be cured. The pills are sold in all the leading chemists, druggists, and grocers. The name of the chemist, druggist, or grocer, is on the box. The name of the chemist, druggist, or grocer, is on the box. The name of the chemist, druggist, or grocer, is on the box.

Banks

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York
 London Office—34, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay
 Calcutta
 Canton
 Cebu
 Hankow
 Hongkong
 Kobe
 Manila
 Peking
 San Francisco
 Shanghai
 Yokohama

Capital and Surplus Gold \$7,000,000
 Equal to £1,400,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS OPENED ON THE MOST
 FAVORABLE TERMS

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. or for shorter periods, at rates, which may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS CHECKS sold and cashed.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong,
 Hongkong, 1st Nov., 1912

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
 Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital 30,000,000
 Reserve Fund 18,550,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
 Antung-Hsien
 Bombay
 Calcutta
 Changchun
 Dairen
 Fengtien
 Harbin
 Hankow
 Honolulu
 Kobe
 Liao-Yang
 London
 Lyons

Agencies at:
 Nagasaki
 Newchwang
 New York
 Osaka
 Peking
 Ryojun Port
 (Arthur)
 San Francisco
 Shanghai
 Tientsin
 Tokyo
 Los Angeles

Interest Allowed on Current Account.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

EISHI ONO,
 Manager.

Hongkong, 30th Sept., 1913.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund £1,700,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. S. HEWETT,
 Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

Notices

THE CHINA PROVENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the 'Provident System.'

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

6.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

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Banks

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

\$1,500,000 at 2/-

Silver ... 17,450,000

\$32,450,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,—Chairman.

Hen. Mr. D. Landale,—Deputy Chairman.

G. Friesland, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

P. H. Holyoak, Esq.

G. R. Laurence, Esq.

W. L. Pittenden, Esq.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shollin.

H. A. Siebs, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Manager.

Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up...Sh. Tael 7,500,000

Head Office.—Shanghai.

Board of Directors.—Berlin.

Branches:

Berlin Calcutta Canton

Hamburg Hankow Kobe

Peking Singapore Tientsin

Tsinanfu Tsingtau Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs N. M. Rothschild & Sons.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Dresdner Bank.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1911.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed 1,125,000

Paid Up 562,500

Reserved Fund 415,000

BANKERS:

Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be Boston, if Equalled, For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery meals with Wines & Liquors.

Exchange

Selling.	1/11 9/16	T/T Marks	201
Demand	1/11 5/8	T/T. Franco	2,401 1/2
30 d/s	1/11 11/16	On Haiphong	3 1/2 pm
60 d/s	1/11 3/4	On Saigon	3 1/2 pm
4 m/s	1/11 7/8	On Bangkok	789 1/2
T/T Shanghai	73 1/4	Buying.	
T/T Singapore	84	4 m/s. L/C	2- 3/16
Private 30 d/s sight S'hai	74 1/4	4 m/s. 1/P	2- 5/16
T/T Japan	95 3/4	6 m/s. L/C	2- 3/8
T/T India	146 1/4	30 d/s. S'ney & Melbourne	2- 7/16
T/T Bombay	146 1/4	30 d/s. San F'co & New York	48 1/2
Demand Bombay	146 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	2,06 1/2
T/T Calcutta	146 1/4	4 m/s. France	2,54
Demand Calcutta	146 1/4	6 m/s. do	2,56
Demand India	146 1/4	Bar Silver ready	27 1/4
Demand Manila	96 1/4	forward	27 1/4

THE SALT GABELLE.

Encouraging Results of Reorganization.

Peking, Nov. 14.

Satisfactory progress continues to be made in the reorganization of the Salt Gabelle. Working regulations, which have been drawn up by Sir Richard Dane for the administration of the Gabelle, have been approved by the Minister of Finance and are considered by the bankers of the Quintuple Group to be quite satisfactory.

Already the collection of salt revenues is showing encouraging results. At Tientsin alone, collection is proceeding at the rate of \$400,000 weekly, and will continue at the rate of not less than \$2,000,000 monthly. From Shantung \$1,000,000 has been paid into the banks of the Quintuple Group in two and a half months. At Canton \$300,000 has been paid, although the salt administration there has not yet been reorganized; while at Hankow, Foochow and Hangchow \$1,000,000 has been collected.

The Quintuple bankers consider the average total collected already may reasonably be expected to reach \$3,000,000 monthly, from which much be deducted the cost of collection.

Government Liabilities.

The actual liabilities of the Chinese Government chargeable to the Salt Revenues are two months' service of the Boxer Indemnity not covered by the Maritime Customs, \$5,000,000; the annual service of the C. I. and other loans enjoying priority, \$7,500,000; and the service of the Reorganization Loan, \$12,500,000; totalling \$25,000,000. This shows a substantial margin in favour of the estimated total of the salt revenues at the present rate of collection over liabilities.

Sir Richard Dane is now visiting the Yangtze and southern collectorates in order to make recommendations which it is confidently believed will fulfil expectations.

Chang Hu, Director of the Salt Inspectorate has submitted his resignation, but it is unknown whether it will be accepted. No notification on the subject has been given to the Quintuple bankers, who are continuing to hold daily meetings with a view to ascertaining whether satisfactory security for a further loan of \$25,000,000 can be offered.—N. O. Daily News.

SWIMMING.

Barry's Fast Fifty.

The performance of A. W. Barry, the Australian 100 yards record holder, in leaving the 50 yards behind him in exactly 24 seconds, was a great one for so early in the season.

As it was also Barry's first race of the year, followers of the sport may with reason look to the ex-Fort-street Schoolboy to do better later on. The time recorded by Barry in the Sydney Club's event is only a fraction slower than A. Wickham's record for the fifty. It is pleasing to hear of Barry shining out before the racing season has properly started. He is just the build for a champion, and if his swim last week can be taken as a criterion, he looks like disturbing the elder Rubiana native's record for the fifty.—Sydney Evening News.

Indemnifying Nanking Losses.

H. K. Kuo-chun, Civil Governor of K. m. n. proposes to contract with a certain foreign bank, the proceeds of which will be used in indemnifying the losses of the Chinese merchants and during the recent rebellion. The amount of the loan is a million dollars, the security being the property of the Nanking City Railway.

THE PEKING CRISIS.

Organising the Central Administrative Conference.

Commenting on the proposed organization of a special Central Administrative Conference which will act temporarily in place of the National Assembly, the Peking Daily News says the importance of this Conference cannot be overestimated. For the time being at least it will be given the power to discuss national problems and pass bills, and probably it will decide upon the scheme for the reorganization of the House of Representatives. Whether the Conference will perform part of the duties of both the legislative and executive organs remains to be seen. On the completion of its service, the Administrative Conference will be converted into a Senate, if we understand its mission correctly. The Conference will be attended by seventy-one representatives, namely, two from each province, eight from the President's Office, eleven from the Cabinet, and eight from Tibet and Mongolia. The representative from every province must be recommended by the Tatuhs and Civil Governors. The qualifications of all the representatives must be of a high degree, and it is likely that those who have no administrative experience, and are immature in thought, will not be selected as delegates to the Conference.

Furthermore, the representatives must be over thirty-five years of age. It is reported that among the delegates of the President's Office will be Speakers Tang Hui-lung and Wang Chia-hsiang of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, Hsu Shih-chang, ex-Grand Secretary, and Li Ching-hai, ex-Viceroy of Yunnan. One of the Chekiang delegates will likely be Chuh Ying-kwang, Civil Governor of the province. Shansi will be represented by Li Ching-fang, Director of the Kungmin-tang, who recently resigned from the Constitution Drafting Committee, while Kwei-chow will appoint Chen Kuo-hsiang, Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives to the Administrative Conference. With these facts, we can have some idea as to the character of the Conference. Only those who are mature in thought and have years of administrative experience and are known for their ability will be chosen to participate in the Conference.

It is believed that early in December the arrangements for the organization of the Conference will be completed, and before the end of the year, the Government expects that all the delegates will be able to arrive in Peking to celebrate the formal opening of the Conference.

The proposal of the organization of such a Conference is a natural outcome. Most of the members of Parliament are too young to understand their responsibility, while the old members are either too few to be able to make their influence felt in the Assembly or too conservative to get a hearing for hot-headed youngsters. Hence the proposal of organizing a Conference at which only political veterans will be allowed to take part. From what we have heard about the organization from the different trustworthy sources, the Conference will undoubtedly benefit China and will solve the present complex problem. It is to be hoped that the Conference, which in reality will be the highest legislative organ in the country, will work as efficiently as we expect.

SILIMPOPON COAL.

BUNKERS

can be supplied cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

NEW YEAR'S PARCEL MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond which will close in this Office at 5 p.m. on the 21st November will be treated as the New Year Mail, and is due to reach London on the 27th December. Parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra fee of 60 cents and with this mail are due in London on the 20th of December.

Parcels containing Gold or Silver must be insured for at least part of their value. All insured Parcels must be sealed. All the seals must be of the same coloured wax and must bear the impression of a private device. This device must be the same on each seal. Straight, curved, grooved or dotted lines are not acceptable.

Batons, Coins, Trimbles, cannot be used for sealing. The Clerks of the Post Office are forbidden to affix Stamps on letters or Parcels or to seal any article for the Public. Parcels that in the opinion of the Officer handling the same do not comply with the regulations will not be accepted.

The Asiya, with the English Mail left Singapore on Sunday, 16th inst., at 5.00 a.m. and is expected to arrive here to-morrow at 6 a.m. This packet brings the parcel mails due in London for despatch by the all-sea route on the 15th ult. and for despatch overland on the 22nd ult.

The Devanha with the mail from London (via Siberia) of Saturday the 1st instant, is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Hongkong Maru with the American mail is due to arrive here to-morrow between 2 and 4 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVED TO-DAY.

Hokoku Maru, Japan and Moji
Tacoma Maru, Manila and Tacoma
Mausang, Sandakan

MAILS OUR.

English, Aschy, 21st instant.
Siberian, Devanha, 21st instant.
American, Hongkong Maru, 21st inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Japan via Yokohama—Per LAISANG, 20th Nov., 5 p.m.
Hohow, Haiphong, Pakhoi & Saigon—Per TRIUMPH, 20th inst., 5 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 21st Nov., 10 a.m.
Strait—Per DEUCALION, 21st Nov., 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, 22nd Nov.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi. (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon, Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)—The Parcel mail will be closed to-morrow at 5 p.m.—Per DEVANHA, 22nd Nov., 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per LOVAT, 22nd inst., 11 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 22nd Nov., 3 p.m.

Tientsin—Per PAERHO, 22nd Nov., 3 p.m.
Philippine Islands—Per ZAFIRO, 22nd inst., 3 p.m.
Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per CHIPSING, 22nd inst., 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd Nov.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 23rd inst., 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow—Per DAIGI MARU, 23rd inst., 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Timor, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per EMPIRE, 23rd inst., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 24th Nov.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America, via San Francisco—Per PERSEA, 24th Nov., 4 a.m.

TUESDAY, 25th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-TAK, 25th Nov., 10 a.m.
Tientsin—Per KUEICHOW, 25th Nov., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Island—Per NIKKO MARU, 25th Nov., 11 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th Nov.

Haiphong, Pakhoi & Saigon—Per SUNG-KIANG, 26th Nov., 9 a.m.
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Naples—Per F. E. FRIEDRICH, 26th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN 26th inst., 10 a.m.
Philippine Islands—Per CHINHUA, 26th inst., 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 27th Nov.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per G. APOAR, 27th inst., noon.
Shanghai and North China—Per ANHUI, 27th Nov., 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per HANG-SANG, 27th Nov., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 28th Nov.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAI-CHING, 28th Nov., 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, 29th November.

Philippine Islands, Yap, Marouan, Frod, Wilhelmshafen, Rabaul, Herberthoche, Matupi, Samarai, Tannian, New Zealand, Australia & New Zealand—Per FRINZ, WAIDEMAR, 29th Nov., 8 a.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Chenan, Br. ss. 1355, W. Lloyd Jones, 19th instant, Shanghai 16th inst., Gen.—B. and S.

Hakut Maru, Jap. ss. 2328, K. Chiba, 19th instant, Kobe 17th inst., Gen.—D. and Co.

Derawongse, Br. ss. 1047, C. W. Shearer, 20th instant, Saigon 16th inst., Gen.—A. Bune.

Takuhima Maru, Jap. ss. 3790, E. Combes, 20th instant, Glasgow 15th inst., Gen.—N.Y.K.

Tacoma Maru, Jap. ss. 3350, J. Hamada, 20th instant, Manila 17th inst., Flour and M'se.—O.S.K.

Mausang Br. ss. 1414, G. H. Alcock, 20th instant, Sandakan 13th inst., Gen.—J. M. and Co.

Paklat, Ger. ss. 1018, Joh. Weiser, 20th instant, Bangkok 19th inst., Rice—B. and S.

Kwangshih, Chi. ss. 1535, Steward, 20th Nov., Canton, Gen.—C.M.

Chipsing, Br. ss. 1109, T. M. Mayrick, 20th instant, Canton, Gen.—J. M. and Co.

DEPARTED.

November 20

Kwangshih for Canton
Altmark for Yokohama
Haimun for Swatow
Chingchow for Kwangyong
Tsimahi for Milke
Atsuta Maru for Yokohama
Kjeld for Bangkok

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

November 19.

Empire of India for Vancouver
Sulung for Calcutta
Lokang for Shanghai
Chanchow for Saigon
Hue for Haiphong

November 20.

Chenan for Canton
Luchow for Shanghai
Chipsing for Canton
Triumph for Haiphong
Chongva for Kwongshuan
Fookang for Kobe
Deucalion for Liverpool

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Chenan arrived 19th instant, from Shanghai.
Shanghai, Tabiti

Per s.s. Tacoma Maru arrived 19th instant, from Manila.
Barriere, J. Frothingham, Miss Frothingham, Mr. & Mrs. MacKenzie, D. R. Nicol, R. P.

Per s.s. Mausang arrived 20th instant, from Sandakan.
Chubb, Sinehardt, Dr.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED

Per s.s. Micoconia, 17th October from London connecting with Asany at Colombo—Mr. & Mrs. C. A. Steele, A. Montgomery, Capt. W. W. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Shepard, P. Cullen, C. M. G. P. Stirling.

Per s.s. Simla, 18th October from London—Lance-Sergeant W. Rodas, Miss L. E. Walker, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss S. Ward, Miss L. Bowtell, Major L. L. Hopper, Mrs. O. Parsons, E. H. Miller, Miss F. Borge, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, Walker jun., Mrs. Gouine, Mrs. Brown, Miss E. Solveter, Mrs. and Miss D. MacDonald, Miss M. D. MacDonald, Miss D. Mollie, Act Sub-Lieut. K. M. Fardell, Act Sub-Lieut. R. Parkinson.

Per s.s. Malwa connecting with the s.s. Delta at Colombo—Mrs. Tuxford, Mr. & Mrs. J. Morris, Miss T. M. Hamilton, E. W. H. Carpenter, W. D. Jupp, Capt. R. G. Clarke, W. M. Watson.

Per s.s. Borneo, 1st Nov. from London—Miss M. O. Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Spiggins, M. Bain, W. Rhodes, A. G. Tickle, Lieut. F. A. N. Oromie, Lieut-Sergeant P. H. Goble, Capt. and Mrs. A. Lyth, Mr. and Mrs. G. Elliott, F. H. Chalker.

Per s.s. Mooltan connecting with the s.s. India at Colombo—Rev. and Mrs. T. B. Woods, Miss M. de Lavaloye, H. N. Clark, Rev. A. W. Hooker, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kendall, H. G. Goode, C. M. G.

Per s.s. Nankin, 15th Nov. from London—Staff-Sergeant Major, Mrs. and Miss W. E. Stonyer, Mrs. P. McArthur, A. J. W. Dorling.

Per s.s. Morea connecting with the s.s. Egypt at Colombo—H. Sawtell, Miss L. Smith, E. C. Atkinson.

Per s.s. Nanyang, London 29th November from London—O. A. Wilkinson, Miss Innes, Lady and Misses May, J. H. Woolcott.

Per s.s. Amazone, 5th Oct. from Marcellies—Mr. and Mrs. Morel, Journal, Gildard, Dr. Thibon de Couty, Mr. and Mrs. Petit Hugonin, Mr. and Mrs. Wulshleger, Ignacio, Mr. and Mrs. Yousouhi, Rio, Charrier, Miss Migues.

Per s.s. Princess Alice, 16th October from Hamburg—Capt. T. J. A. Miss Kollerker, Mrs. Nagel, P. H. McIntyre, Rev. O. Morris, C. B. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Drohlin.

Oyalora, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Pindon Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAPE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 12.22.—Pressure has increased considerably over Japan, which is now covered by a strong anticyclone. It has decreased slightly over the Yangtze Valley and increased slightly along the south of China, and over Annam. It is nearly stationary over the Philippines.

The monsoon will probably be interrupted to the north of Foochow but remain fresh to moderate over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 6.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	N.E. winds, moderate; fair.
2 Formosa Channel	N.E. gale, moderating.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
5 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
20th November, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
W'atsook	7a	30.35	40		0		0
Nemuro	6a	30.50		sw	1		1
Hakodate		30.84		ne	1		1
Tokio		30.60		nsw	1		1
Kochi		30.47		sw	1		1
Nagasaki		30.37		sw	1		1
Kashima		30.37		one	3		1
Oshima		30.28		s	1		1
Naha		30.23		ne	2		2
Ishikawa		30.19		ne	4		4
Bonin Is.		30.28		ne	2		2
Chesoo							
W'haiwei		30.40	43	92	sw	2	b
Hankow							
Ichang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		30.31	50		no	1	c
Gutzlaff		30.33	57		o	2	lev
Sharp P.	7a	30.31	63		w	1	c
Amoy	6a	30.25	65	63	no	1	c
Swatow		30.48	64	78	no	1	b
Taihekou	5a	30.27			n	2	
Taipei		30.23			n	2	
Tainan		30.22			n	2	
Koshan		30.18			nw	6	
P'ores		30.22			n	8	
Canton	6a	30.28	61	82	no	2	c
H'kong		30.25	68	70	nna	1	o
Cape Peak		30.21			nna	5	c
Macao		30.24	67		n	2	c
Wuchow	5a	30.37	62	82	e	1	f
Pakhoi							
Hohow							
Phu Lien	6a	30.25	66		one	4	c
Touraine		30.10	72		ne	5	o
Chongva		30.10	75		ne	5	c
Apurri		30.09	74		ne	2	d
Manila		30.03	74				o
Leguapi							
Hollo	6a						
Cebu							
Labuan							

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong, Observatory, Nov. 20.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c drizzle, d drizzle rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date
	at 9 a.m.	at 3 p.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	30.18	30.25	30.21
Temperature	74	68	73
Humidity	51	70	65
Wind Direction	E	NNE	W
Force	1	1	1
Weather	o	o	o
Rain			
Mean temp. air temperature on the high			
Lowest			

H.K. Observatory, 20th Nov., 1913.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

17th Nov. to 23rd Nov. 1913.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Nov.	17th	18th	19th	20th
17th	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
18th	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
19th	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
20th	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
21st	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
22nd	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15
23rd	10.15	4.15	10.15	4.15

m morning a afternoon.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

The C. P. R